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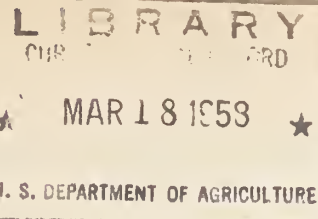
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1958 OUTLOOK ISSUE

November 1957  
FOR RELEASE  
NOV. 20, A. M.

# The COTTON SITUATION

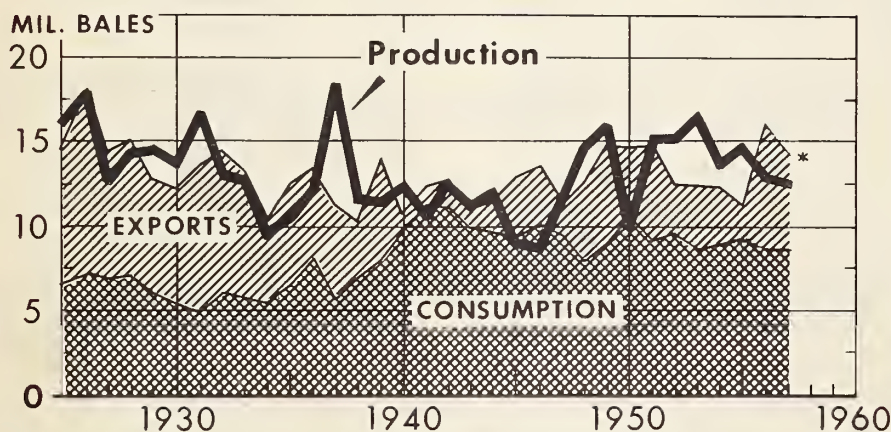
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In this issue:  
The Longer Term Outlook  
for Cotton  
Textile Fiber Consumption  
in Cotton Equivalent  
Pounds



For U. S. Crop

## COTTON PRODUCTION RELATED TO CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS



DATA ARE FOR RUNNING BALES  
\* FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1061-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

For the second successive season, the disappearance of cotton in the U. S. in 1957-58 is expected to exceed production. As a result, the carryover of cotton on August 1, 1958 will be about 5-½ million bales smaller than the

record high of 1956. Relatively large exports bolstered disappearance in 1957-58 while unfavorable weather and the smallest harvested acreage since 1878 caused a relatively small 1957 crop.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1956			1957		
		August	September	October	August	September	October 1/
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	31.13	32.50	31.94	32.83	32.97	32.33
Parity price for Am. Upland.....	Cents	35.68	35.56	35.56	36.93	37.06	37.06
Farm price as a percentage of parity.....	Percent	87	91	90	89	89	87
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch .....	Cents	33.01	33.07	33.19	33.63	33.24	33.54
Average price for 17 constructions, gray goods.....	Cents	63.54	63.25	64.55	60.91	60.61	60.10
Average price cotton used in 17 constructions.....	Cents	33.36	33.57	33.80	33.42	33.03	35.74
Mill margins for 17 constructions.....	Cents	30.18	29.68	30.75	27.49	27.58	26.36
ELS wholesale price index							
All commodities.....	1947-49 = 100	114.7	115.5	115.6	118.4	118.0	---
Cotton broad woven goods.....	do.	89.5	89.2	90.3	86.9	86.7	---
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted).....	1947-49 = 100	143	144	146	145	144	---
Textiles, products and apparel (unadjusted) .....	do.	109	105	114	107	104	---
Personal income payments (adjusted).....	Billion dollars	329.3	331.1	334.1	346.8	346.5	---
Department store sales (adjusted and revised).....	Million dollars	1,094	1,105	1,025	---	---	---
Mill stocks/unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 2/ .....	Percent	54	51	41	66	---	---
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 3/.....	1,000 bales	686.4	4/825.3	732.3	666.5	659.7	---
Mill consumption, daily rate 5/ .....	1,000 bales	34.3	33.0	36.6	33.3	33.0	---
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system.....	Thousand	21,712	21,689	21,695	21,192	21,161	---
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton.....	Thousand	18,912	18,780	18,839	18,072	18,147	---
Spindles idle.....	Thousand	1,244	1,380	1,344	1,488	1,392	---
Gross hourly earnings in broad woven goods .....	Cents	135.0	136.0	142.0	---	---	---
Exports of cotton.....	1,000 bales	423.3	505.0	597.7	336.1	378.8	---
Exports of cotton since August 1.....	1,000 bales	423.3	928.3	1,526.0	336.1	714.9	---
Imports of cotton.....	Bales	3,555	22,278	1,514	7,755	---	---
Imports of cotton since August 1.....	Bales	3,555	25,833	27,347	7,755	---	---
Mill stocks end of month.....	1,000 bales	798.1	896.1	1,153.9	993.0	1,079.9	---
Stocks, public storage, etc. ....	1,000 bales	12,417.5	14,336.5	16,179.3	9,326.8	9,651.7	---
Linters prices 7/							
Grade 2, staple 2 .....	Cents	8.01	8.69	8.85	9.13	9.22	---
Grade 4, staple 4 .....	Cents	5.52	5.84	6.30	7.24	7.13	---
Grade 6, staple 6 .....	Cents	3.56	3.82	4.03	5.87	5.71	---
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier.....	Cents	86	86	86	91	---	---
Staple fiber, viscose 1 1/2 denier.....	Cents	32	32	32	30	---	---
Acetate yarn, 150 denier.....	Cents	74	74	74	77	---	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ End of month. 3/ 4-week period except as noted. 4/ 5-week period. 5/ Mill consumption, 5-day week. 6/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 7/ Average of prices for specified grades and staples at four markets.



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T H E C O T T O N S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 14, 1957

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## SUMMARY

The carryover of cotton in the United States on August 1, 1958 is expected to be around 9 million bales, about 5.5 million bales smaller than the record 14.5 million in 1956, and the smallest since 1953.

Disappearance of cotton in the United States during the 1957-58 marketing year is estimated at around 14 million bales. This is more than 2 million bales smaller than a year earlier, but larger than in any other year since 1951-52. It is also larger than the 1957 crop. The 1957-58 estimate includes domestic mill consumption of about 8.6 million bales and exports of about 5.5 million bales.

Domestic mill consumption for the current season is expected to be about the same as 1956-57. Stocks of gray goods in relation to unfilled orders are currently very high which indicates a continued low level of mill consumption for several months. Prices for gray goods have continued to decline, also indicating the supply of these goods is large in relation to demand. Real consumer income in 1957-58 is expected to be approximately the same as in 1956-57. The average daily rate of domestic mill consumption in August and September 1957 was 33,155 bales, compared with an average of 32,967 bales for the entire 1956-57 season. Normally, the average rate for August and September is about the same as the average rate for the entire season.

Cotton consumption per person in 1957 is estimated at slightly more than 24 pounds, almost 2 pounds smaller than in 1956. Although cotton consumption per person was down close to 9 percent from 1955 to 1957, consumption of manmade fibers was down about the same amount. Consumption of rayon and acetate may be slightly smaller in 1957 than in 1956, but the consumption of noncellulosic manmade fibers has probably increased to a record high of about 3.5 pounds per person. Because noncellulosic manmade fibers replace more cotton than rayon and acetate, the relative increase in the consumption of the noncellulosic fibers also caused an increase in the adjusted (cotton equivalent) pounds of manmade fiber for 1957.

U. S. exports of cotton during the 1957-58 season are expected to be about 2 million bales smaller than those of 1956-57. A large part of this decline is due to the absence of the sharp cotton stock increase which occurred last season, especially in cotton importing countries. There may even be a slight decline in cotton stocks abroad in 1957-58. However, consumption of cotton abroad has continued to increase while foreign cotton production since 1955 has leveled off. Exports of cotton in 1957-58, though smaller than in 1956-57, may be higher than any other season since 1949-50.

Sales of cotton for export by CCC under the 1957-58 export sales program were 3.7 million bales as of October 29. Recent sales have been small because of the existence of satisfactory stocks abroad and the limited selection available in cataloged CCC stocks.



On November 13, CCC announced that about a quarter of the 3.7 million bales of 1956 crop upland cotton owned by CCC was being added to the CCC catalog immediately. The remainder of these stocks will be added to the catalog over the next two months.

Funds available from the U. S. Government programs to finance cotton exports in the year ending June 30, 1958 amounted to 254 million dollars as of November 8. If completely used these funds would finance the export of about 1.7 million bales. In the year ending June 30, 1957 about 406 million dollars were used to finance the export of about 2.7 million bales.

The supply of cotton in the U. S. is estimated at about 23 million bales. This is approximately 4.6 million bales smaller than the record supply of 1956-57. The 1957-58 supply includes a starting carryover of about 11.2 million running bales, production of about 11.7 million and estimated imports of around 100,000 bales.

The 1957 cotton crop was estimated at about 11.7 million running bales (11.8 million bales of 500 pounds each) as of November 1. This compares with 13.2 million bales for the 1956 crop and a 1955 crop of 14.5 million bales. As of November 1 about 48 percent of this crop had been ginned compared with 73.9 percent to the same date a year earlier. Ginnings through November 1, 1957 were the smallest proportion of the crop ginned to this date on record. The 1957 crop is being produced from the smallest harvested acreage since 1878, about 13.7 million acres. The yield per harvested acre is expected to be about 413 pounds, compared with 409 pounds a year earlier and a record high of 417 pounds. Part of the high yield was caused by a shift in acreage to the very high yielding areas of the West. The weather in a large part of the Cotton Belt has been unfavorable. This has reduced the quantity of cotton harvested and will certainly cause a deterioration in the quality of the 1957 crop.

The total of State acreage allotment for all types of cotton in 1958 of 17,637,814 acres is only 37,006 acres smaller than such allotments for 1957. No announcements concerning the 1958 acreage reserve program for cotton have been made, but funds available may total about the same as those used for the 1957 program.

The average 14 spot market prices for Middling, 1-inch cotton were higher during August-October 1957 than during the same months a year earlier. This has occurred despite the lower average support rates in the 14 spot markets for Middling, 1-inch cotton in 1957-58 than during the preceding season and because the supply in relation to disappearance is smaller in 1957-58 than it was in 1956-57.

Imports of extra-long staple cotton are expected to increase this season. The supply of extra-long staple cotton available abroad is very large, and prices for foreign grown extra-long staple cotton, landed New England, were below those for American-Egyptian cotton during the August-October 1957 period. In view of the large supply and the relatively low price for this

type of cotton abroad imports could reach the full quota of about 95,000 bales. According to the Bureau of the Customs, imports from August 1 through October were about 31,000 bales. For these same reasons exports likely will decline sharply from the 58,000 bales of 1956-57.

### OUTLOOK AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

#### Carryover to Decline

The carryover of cotton in the United States on August 1, 1958 is expected to be around 9 million bales. This would be the smallest since 1953 and about 5.5 million bales below the record high of 14.5 million bales in 1956. The carryover on August 1, 1957 was 11.2 million bales. The decline is being caused by relatively large disappearance and smaller crops in the last two successive marketing years.

#### Disappearance Strong

Disappearance of cotton was 16.2 million bales in 1956-57 and is estimated at about 14.1 million in 1957-58. Although below last season, it would be the largest for any other season since 1951-52. The cause of the relatively large disappearance in both seasons is large exports. (See table 1.)

Table 1. - Disappearance of cotton in the United States,  
1951-52 to 1957-58

Year	: Domestic : mill : Consumption	: Exports	: Destroyed	: Total
	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales
1951-52	: 9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952-53	: 9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953-54	: 8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954-55	: 8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955-56	: 9,209.6	2,213.9	2/	11,423.7
1956-57	: 8,616.6	7,593.1	2/	16,209.7
1957-58 1/	: 8,600.0	5,500.0	2/	14,100.0

1/ Estimated. 2/ Not available

Though exports increased in 1956-57 and are expected to remain relatively high in the current season, domestic mill consumption of cotton is expected to continue small. Domestic use is affected by general conditions in the economy of the U. S. while exports are, to a large extent, dependent on world conditions. Also, the prices which mills in importing countries pay for U. S. cotton under the export sales program is lower than those paid by U. S. mills.



Domestic Mill Consumption  
of Cotton Continues  
at Low Level

During the 1956-57 marketing year domestic mill consumption of cotton declined to 8.6 million bales from 9.2 million in the season before. Consumption during the 1957-58 season is not likely to be greatly different from 1956-57. Such a level would be the smallest since 1953-54 when 8,576,000 bales were consumed. (See table 1.)

Consumer income per person <sup>1/</sup>, in constant dollars, increased less than 1 percent from 1955-56, compared with increases of about 5 and 2 percent in the two preceding seasons. Consumer income in 1957-58 is not expected to be greatly different from 1956-57. In 1953-54 when consumer income declined slightly from the preceding year, cotton consumption also declined. (See table 2.)

Table 2.- U. S. disposable personal income per capita: In 1947-49 dollars, years beginning July 1, 1950 to 1956

Year beginning July 1	:	Income per person
	: <td><u>Dollars</u></td>	<u>Dollars</u>
	:	
1950	:	1,319
1951	:	1,322
1952	:	1,362
1953	:	1,359
1954	:	1,385
1955	:	1,457
1956	:	1,466
	:	

In 1956-57 and so far in 1957-58, the prices paid by domestic mills for cotton have been lower than they were in 1955-56. (See page 8. This tended to increase domestic mill consumption of cotton. The principal effect of prices on cotton consumption stems from changes in the relation of prices for cotton to those for manmade fibers.

As the price relationship between cotton and manmade fiber changes, the quantity of manmade fibers substituted for cotton also changes. For example, cotton prices declined relative to prices of manmade fiber from 1955 to 1956 and cotton's share of the fiber market was larger in the latter year. (See page 8.)

Inventory imbalance has an important short term influence on mill consumption of cotton. A measure of such imbalance is provided by the ratio of stocks of broadwoven goods to unfilled orders held by mills for these fabrics.

<sup>1/</sup> The consumer income data are for years beginning July 1. Data for years beginning August 1 the cotton marketing year, are not available.

The ratio has risen steadily since October 1956, with the exception of May 1957, and is now at a high level. This has had a depressing influence on cotton consumption. (See page 9.)

On balance the effect of these various forces on cotton consumption is believed to be relatively small. Changes in some forces which tend to cause an increase in domestic mill consumption of cotton have counterbalanced changes in others which tend to cause a decline.

#### Fabric Values Lower

Fabric values have declined since October 1956. The average value in October 1957 of 60.10 cents was the lowest since August 1946 and compares with the value of 64.55 cents a year earlier. (See table 44.) The low fabric values and low mill margins reflect the inventory imbalance currently existing in the cotton broadwoven goods industry. (See page 9.)

The October average mill margin for gray goods (17 constructions), or the difference between the value of fabric made from a pound of cotton and the cost of the cotton, was 26.36 cents, the lowest since June 1955. Average monthly mill margins have been below a year earlier since December 1956.

The average price paid by mills for cotton used in 17 constructions of gray goods in the 1956-57 marketing year was lower than in 1955-56 by almost 2 cents per pound. Monthly prices for October 1957 averaged about 2.71 cents above a month earlier and were the highest since July 1956. This was the first increase in prices paid by mills for cotton since May. (See table 44.)

#### Consumption of Cotton and Rayon Per Capita Declines

Cotton consumption per capita in the U. S. during 1957 is estimated at slightly above 24 pounds. This is close to 2 pounds smaller than consumption in 1956 and compares with 26.5 pounds in 1955. (See table 31.) The decline in consumption per capita has occurred at the same time that consumer income in constant dollars has leveled off and that cotton prices to domestic mills have declined. Manmade fiber consumption per capita declined at the same time. The proportion of the total fiber market held by cotton in 1956 was higher than in 1955. Cotton's proportion in 1957 was about the same as in 1955.

Manmade fiber consumption per capita in 1957 is estimated to be about the same as the 10 pounds consumed in 1956 and more than a pound smaller than in 1955. Estimated consumption per person of rayon and acetate in 1957 is slightly smaller than in 1956, probably the lowest per capita consumption since 1949. The consumption of non-cellulosic manmade fibers is estimated to have increased to a record high of close to 3-1/2 pounds per person.

In actual pounds, the consumption of manmade fibers per capita was down about 11 percent from 1955 to 1957, and cotton was down about 9 percent. In adjusted pounds (adjusted to cotton equivalent), as explained in the article starting on page 41, the manmade fiber decline from 1955 to 1957 was about 8 percent. Adjusted pounds of manmade fiber consumption are estimated to be about 15-1/2 pounds per person in 1957, compared with 15.1 and 16.7 pounds in 1956 and 1955.

A large part of manmade fiber consumption is in tire cord and fabric, about 24 percent in 1956. Very little cotton is presently used in tire cord. If manmade fiber used in tire cord is deducted from total manmade fiber consumption, the level of manmade fiber consumption per capita in adjusted pounds in 1956 and 1957 is lowered about 4 pounds.

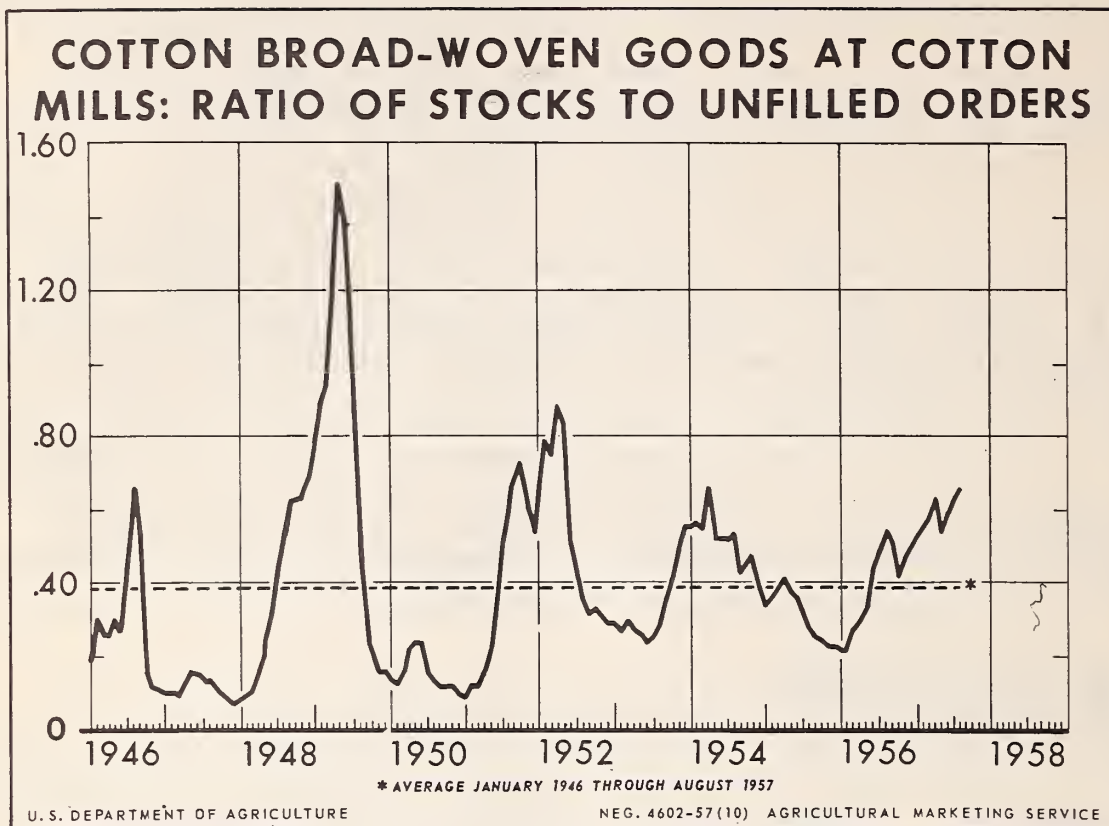
Ratio of Cotton Broadwoven  
Goods Stocks to Unfilled  
Orders Increases

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for broadwoven cotton goods at cotton mills has increased steadily since May and at the end of August were the highest since April 1954. Preliminary information indicates about the same ratio at the end of September. Such a high ratio indicates a continuation of the current low level of cotton consumption by domestic mills for several months.

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for broadwoven cotton goods is an indicator of inventory imbalance. High stocks in relation to unfilled orders indicate a low level of cotton mill consumption for several months in the future. Mills normally carry some stocks of broadwoven goods and the departure from normal stocks probably determines the extent of inventory imbalance. The postwar average (January 1946 to August 1957) of 0.39 has been used as an estimate of the normal ratio between stocks and unfilled orders for analytical purposes.

Changes in this indicator usually lead changes in the consumption rate by several months. The optimum lead time is about 5 months, but some effect is felt before and after the fifth month. As shown in figure 1, the current ratio is at one of the three highest levels during the postwar period. Such a high level would indicate a relatively low level of consumption.





Average Daily Rate of  
Consumption Declines

The average daily rate of cotton mill consumption in August and September 1957 was 33,155 bales. This compares with an average rate of 32,967 bales for the entire 1956-57 season.

Normally the average rate for August and September is about the same as the average for the entire season, though this was not true during the 1956-57 season. The seasonally adjusted rate of consumption tended to decline from August 1956 until the spring of 1957. As a result, the average rates for August and September 1956 were abnormally high in relation to the average rate for the entire season. Because of this abnormal seasonal movement, the average daily rate for August and September 1956 was 439 bales larger than the average rate for these 2 months in 1957.

Recently the Bureau of the Census revised the seasonal adjustment for the rate of cotton consumption. The seasonal adjustment factors and the seasonally adjusted rates for August 1944 to July 1957 are shown in tables 48 and 49.

Production of Cotton  
Broadwoven Goods Declines

Production of cotton broadwoven goods in April-June 1957 was 2,435.6 million linear yards. This was the smallest second quarter production since 1952 when 2,275 million yards were produced.

Although the production in most categories of fabric was small, the proportion of the total second quarter's production accounted for by print cloth yarn fabrics, sheetings, and towels, toweling and dish cloths increased. Sharp declines were recorded for colored yarn fabrics, fine cotton goods, and other woven fabrics. (See table 3.)

The output of colored yarn fabrics and napped fabrics in relation to total broadwoven goods production has shown a tendency to decline for some time. The decline in the production of colored yarn fabrics during the first half of 1957 was particularly sharp. On the other hand the relative production of fine cotton goods has tended to increase during the past few years and the decline in the first half of 1957 is, therefore, especially important.

Consumption of Cotton by  
Military Forces Declines

Cotton used to manufacture textile items delivered to the military forces in April-June 1957 declined from the record high <sup>2/</sup> levels of the preceding quarter year. The estimate of 27,700 bales for April-June was about 37 percent smaller than the estimate for January-March. However, the April-June estimate was slightly higher than the figure estimated for the same period a year earlier. (See table 4.)

Manmade fibers and wool used during April-June were also smaller than the record highs of the preceding quarter. Manmade fiber used in April-June was below a year earlier, but wool use was higher.

Of the major deliveries of cotton fabrics in April-June, deliveries of osnaburg, poplin, and sateen were above a year earlier. Deliveries of osnaburg and sateen were at record highs. Deliveries of non-cellulosic man-made fiber twill were also at a record high in April-June. (See tables 5 and 6.)

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<sup>2/</sup> References to "record high" relate to quarter years beginning with the third quarter of 1954 when these data first became available.

Table 3 .- Cotton broadwoven goods: Production and percentage distribution by kinds, calendar years, 1950 to date

Year	Duck and allied fabrics		Sheeting, etc.		Print-cloth yarn fabrics		Colored yarn fabrics	
	Quantity	Percent-age	Quantity	Percent-age	Quantity	Percent-age	Quantity	Percent-age
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent
1950	249	2.5	2,737	27.3	3,663	36.6	860	8.6
1951	363	3.6	2,837	28.0	3,709	36.5	779	7.7
1952	366	3.8	2,417	25.4	3,638	38.3	827	8.7
1953	263	2.6	2,557	25.1	3,957	38.7	863	8.5
1954	240	2.4	2,494	25.2	4,039	40.8	739	7.5
1955	242	2.4	2,586	25.4	3,968	39.0	699	6.9
1956 1/2	261	2.5	2,687	26.2	3,880	37.8	654	6.4
Jan.-Mar.	73	2.6	697	25.3	1,038	37.6	181	6.6
Apr.-June	66	2.5	687	26.2	995	37.8	169	6.4
July-Sept.	57	2.4	625	26.5	896	38.0	146	6.2
Oct.-Dec.	66	2.6	678	26.7	951	37.5	158	6.2
1957 1/2								
Jan.-Mar.	63	2.5	678	26.9	972	38.6	145	5.7
Apr.-June	56	2.3	648	26.6	966	39.7	136	5.6
	Towels, toweling, dish cloths		Napped fabrics		Fine cotton goods		Other woven fabrics	
	Quantity	Percent-age	Quantity	Percent-age	Quantity	Percent-age	Quantity	Percent-age
								Total
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent
1950	454	4.5	399	4.0	1,218	12.2	433	4.3
1951	422	4.2	409	4.0	1,233	12.2	385	3.8
1952	428	4.5	298	3.1	1,113	11.7	427	4.5
1953	475	4.7	290	2.8	1,308	12.8	490	4.8
1954	455	4.6	233	2.4	1,244	12.6	447	4.5
1955	502	4.9	241	2.4	1,377	13.5	558	5.5
1956 1/2	560	5.4	250	2.4	1,451	14.1	533	5.2
Jan.-Mar.	146	5.3	68	2.5	397	14.4	156	5.7
Apr.-June	136	5.2	65	2.5	370	14.1	139	5.3
July-Sept.	129	5.5	58	2.5	326	13.8	120	5.1
Oct.-Dec.	149	5.9	60	2.4	358	14.1	118	4.6
1957 1/2								
Jan.-Mar.	139	5.5	63	2.5	346	13.7	115	4.6
Apr.-June	131	5.4	56	2.3	332	13.6	111	4.5

1/ Preliminary.



Table 4.--Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, July 1954 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity				Wool clean basis
	Cotton	Manmade fibers	Wool		
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	
1954					
July-September	23.0	398	291		
October-December	23.7	942	321		
1955					
January-March	21.0	583	424		
April-June	13.7	1,074	3,321		
July-September	12.4	897	2,835		
October-December	19.4	937	1,932		
Total <u>1/</u>	66.5	3,491	8,512		
1956					
January-March	21.7	1,868	1,231		
April-June	26.1	1,638	629		
July-September	17.9	1,443	958		
October-December	27.9	986	2,078		
Total <u>1/</u>	93.6	5,935	4,896		
1957					
January-March	43.9	2,115	4,445		
April-June	27.7	1,273	1,715		

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.  
Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 5. - Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Bunting	Drill	Duck	Flannel	Osnaburg	Oxford	Permeable	Poplin	Print cloth	Sateen	Sheeting	Silesia	Twill	Webbing	Total
	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards
1954															
July-Sept.	861.6	6,707.8				347.7	2,082.4	0.3		159.3		0	408.0	80.1	10,647.2
Oct.-Dec.	266.9	7,412.5				19.6	1,791.5	0		135.0		42.6	168.6	56.7	9,893.4
1955															
Jan.-Mar.	1,498.6	5,831.7				0	0	0		823.3		0	0	137.5	8,291.1
Apr.-June	522.7	2,182.3				0	0	0		3,561.4		0	0	101.3	6,367.7
July-Sept.	123.9	566.9				1,118.0	0	0		2,554.9		0	2,774.9	60.5	7,199.1
Oct.-Dec.	0	3,279.3				1,812.2	0	0		2,342.3		0	2,428.7	138.2	10,000.6
Total 3/	2,145.2	11,800.1				2,910.2	0	0		9,282.0		0	5,203.5	437.5	31,858.5
1956															
Jan.-Mar.	0	3,575.9				1,273.9	0	0		2,214.6		31.0	3,043.4	48.8	10,787.6
Apr.-June	181.9	2,787.8				54.1	2,344.0	0	567.3	4,805.0		31.0	1,217.2	222.8	12,244.3
July-Sept.	0	1,069.5				57.3	4,928.8	0	526.6	3,155.9		0	466.6	481.3	5,849.9
Oct.-Dec.	795.1	739.6				25.1	0	1,138.0		8,288.1		0	215.9	488.5	11,766.2
Total 3/	181.9	795.1	8,172.8	103.6	111.3	3,735.8	0	2,231.8		18,463.7	25.6	62.0	5,543.2	1,241.3	40,668.0
1957															
Jan.-Mar.	0	1,044.3	5,616.2	0	0	45.7	0	591.5	2,115.7	9,320.7	0	0	661.8	537.2	19,993.1
Apr.-June	0	161.2	1,227.5	0	916.8	0	0	868.5	0	10,570.9	0	0	0	352.1	14,097.1

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling. 3/ Totals were made before data were rounded. 4/ Includes oxford with cotton warp and nylon filling. Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 6. - Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Acetate (saponified)	Rayon twill	Ballistic cloth	Duck	Netting	Oxford	Parachute cloth	Twill	Webbing	Total
	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards	1,000 sq. yards
1954										
July-Sept.	0	630.4	94.4	0			0		13.4	738.2
Oct.-Dec.	16.7	0	49.9	456.4			53.9		42.4	619.3
1955										
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	8.5	0			0		97.1	105.6
Apr.-June	0	638.5	108.6	0			59.5		154.1	960.7
July-Sept.	0	898.7	140.1	32.1			0		83.3	1,154.2
Oct.-Dec.	0	542.6	127.5	125.1			0		63.1	858.2
Total 2/	0	2,079.8	384.7	157.2			59.5		397.5	3,078.6
1956										
Jan.-Mar.	0	490.9	191.8	0			0		199.1	881.8
Apr.-June	0	859.7	0	399.0			0		135.4	1,394.1
July-Sept.	0	2,626.9	0	13.9			0		107.4	2,748.1
Oct.-Dec.	0	895.0	116.9	336.9			28.3		38.9	1,416.0
Total 2/	0	4,872.4	308.7	749.8			28.3		480.8	6,440.0
1957										
Jan.-Mar.	0	13.1	206.1	1,398.6	192.9	103.3	19.7	609.3	8.6	2,551.7
Apr.-June	0	0	0	990.1	100.7	2.9	34.9	1,130.3	4.7	2,263.5

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Totals were made before data were rounded. Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Exports of Cotton Broadwoven  
Goods Increase, Imports Decline

Exports of cotton broadwoven goods in August of 40,917,000 square yards were larger than a year earlier and were the largest of any August since 1954. Exports of cotton broadwoven goods have been above a year earlier since February. Exports from January 1 through August 1957 were 370,258,000 square yards. This was 35,415,000 square yards larger than exports during the same period in 1956. (See table 7.)

Table 7.- Cotton broadwoven goods: Exports from United States,  
 by months, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1954	45,560	50,457	44,578	64,206	47,243	49,818	48,282
1955	44,123	47,427	64,552	47,886	49,821	41,467	37,192
1956	43,328	45,106	51,124	45,535	42,507	40,429	29,189
1957	46,058	43,196	58,523	46,606	47,780	47,990	39,188
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	
1954	47,160	50,809	55,821	48,507	52,641	605,082	
1955	37,097	42,051	49,885	42,469	38,430	542,400	
1956	37,625	39,912	45,778	43,800	47,289	511,622	
1957	40,917	41,781					

Imports of cotton broadwoven goods in July 1957 were 8,252,000 square yards. This was about 61 percent of such imports a year earlier and the smallest in any July since 1954. During the first seven months of 1957, imports of 77,074,000 square yards compare with 130,280,000 square yards in the same period a year earlier. (See table 8.)



Table 8.- Cotton broadwoven goods: Imports into United States, by months, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	square	square	square	square	square	square	square
	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>
1954	4,776	4,649	3,989	7,072	4,730	4,201	4,356
1955	7,683	7,034	10,940	8,481	9,492	9,305	9,435
1956	24,367	21,371	17,739	18,734	18,944	15,508	13,615
1957	11,430	11,925	11,972	11,797	11,329	10,369	8,252
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	square	square	square	square	square	square	
	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	
1954	5,110	7,623	6,908	10,887	9,954	74,255	
1955	9,922	12,755	15,750	16,478	15,871	133,146	
1956	13,884	10,552	11,903	10,404	11,227	188,248	

Payments under the cotton products export program in August and September 1957 totaled about 2.3 million dollars and covered about 33.4 million pounds of cotton textiles and products. (See table 9.)

#### Exports of Cotton Decline

Exports of cotton from the United States during the 1957-58 marketing year are expected to be about 5-1/2 million running bales. This would be more than 2 million bales smaller than the very high exports of 1956-57 but larger than in any other season since 1951-52. Average exports in 1935-39 were about 5.3 million bales.

#### Supply of Cotton in the Foreign Free World up Slightly

The export estimate shown above for 1957-58 is based on expected supply and distribution of cotton in the foreign free world which is slightly larger than in 1956-57. The larger exports to iron curtain countries includes U. S. exports to Poland of 100,000 to 200,000 bales. Foreign free world supplies are being increased by larger starting stocks and slightly larger production. (See table 10.)

Table 9.- Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments September 1956, September 1957, and cumulative totals since August 1, 1956 and 1957

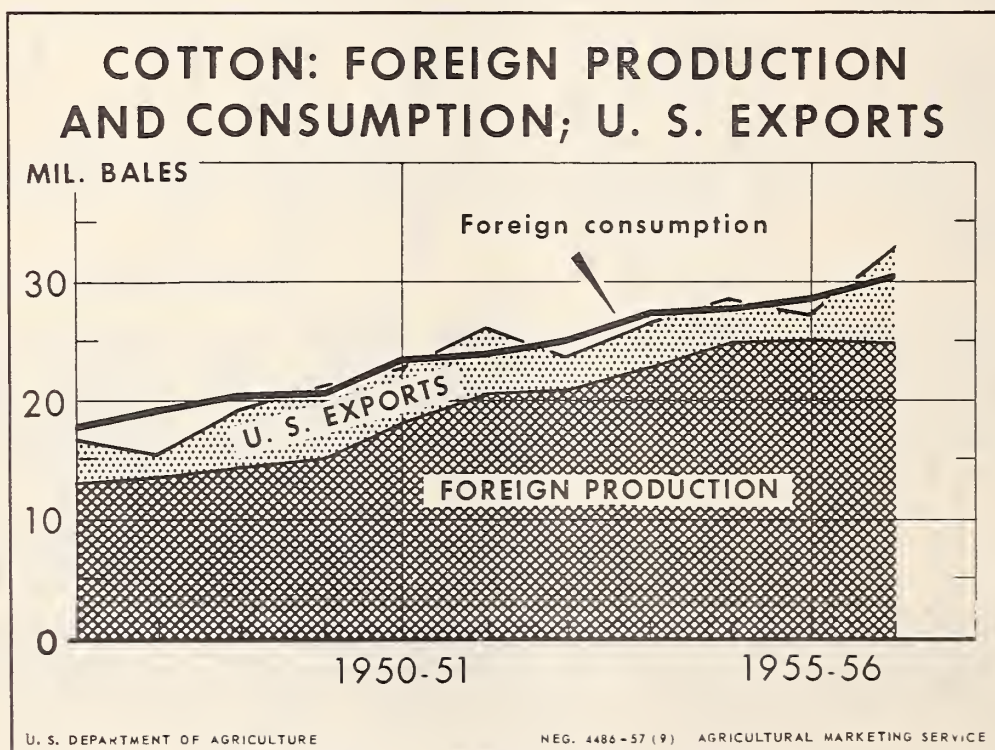
Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments					
		September 1956			September 1957		
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
A	Card strips, comber noil, spinners' laps, and roving waste	75,409.59	1,294,081	88,680.87	1,518,258	128,253.67	2,284,361
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	---	---	---	---	217.62	3,501
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	---	---	---	---	13.74	200
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	36,263.78	471,698	41,617.20	543,030	106,254.94	1,500,615
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	31,927.99	415,239	38,251.39	487,361	187,627.22	2,577,457
F	Knitted articles	1,232.86	15,747	1,284.71	16,409	5,884.22	79,091
G	Finished fabrics	238,622.61	2,974,416	325,142.19	4,009,272	526,110.18	6,852,517
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	29,660.07	322,227	30,978.95	336,547	61,001.96	708,192
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics, consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	2,026.19	43,952	2,465.25	53,476	15,926.75	363,916
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	3,338.78	61,150	3,647.80	66,810	11,216.28	213,529
K	Gray or finished fabrics 1 yard or more but less than 10 yards in length	22,315.67	374,366	25,215.89	475,338	81,266.55	1,440,559
L	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton, 1 yard or more but less than 10 yards in length	76.40	2,189	501.36	12,761	2,732.18	80,284
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	---	---	---	---	13,245.76	171,094
Total		440,873.94	5,975,065	557,735.61	7,529,262	1,139,751.07	16,275,316
Reflects a credit of \$91.42 for 1,327 pounds in August 1957.						32,738.01	422,300
Commodity Stabilization Service.						2,340,528.33	33,367,025

Table 10.- Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Item	1956-57 <sup>1/</sup>	1957-58 <sup>2/</sup>
	<u>Million bales</u>	<u>Million bales</u>
Starting carryover	7.8	9.6
Production	15.8	16.3
Imports from U. S.	7.6	5.5
Total supply	31.2	31.4
Consumption	20.8	21.1
Exports to U. S., net exports to		
Communist countries, and destroyed:	.8	<sup>3/</sup> 1.0
Total disappearance	21.6	22.1
Ending carryover	9.6	9.3

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. Foreign Agricultural Service. <sup>2/</sup> Estimated. <sup>3/</sup> Includes exports from the U. S. to Poland of 100 to 200 thousand bales.

As shown in figure 2, production of cotton abroad plus U. S. exports tend to about equal foreign consumption. Although production plus U. S. exports may exceed foreign cotton consumption in any one season, resulting





in a stock increase, the difference tends to be compensated in the following season by a smaller total of U. S. exports plus foreign production. On the other hand, when the total of U. S. exports plus foreign production is smaller than foreign consumption, resulting in a stock decline, the total of U. S. exports plus foreign production in the following season tends to increase.

The situation for the foreign free world during the 3 seasons starting with 1955-56 illustrates this compensating movement. In 1955-56 production plus U. S. exports were smaller than consumption, and stocks declined by about 1.8 million bales. In 1956-57 U. S. exports increased sharply, pushing the total of U. S. exports plus foreign production above foreign consumption. As a result, stocks increased by about 1.8 million bales. In 1957-58 U. S. exports plus foreign free world production are expected to be slightly below foreign consumption, resulting in a slight stock decline abroad.

Estimated foreign free world stocks of 9.3 million bales at the end of the current season are about 0.3 million bales larger than stocks on August 1, 1955. However, consumption of cotton in the foreign free world in 1957-58 is estimated to be more than 10 percent above consumption in 1954-55. If the ratio of ending stocks to consumption should be the same in 1957-58 as in 1954-55, stocks of cotton in the foreign free world would be about 10.8 million bales.

Figure 2 shows another interesting relationship. From the end of World War II to 1954 foreign production and consumption of cotton increased steadily. Production actually increased a little faster than did consumption. Since 1954, foreign production has tended to stabilize. Foreign cotton consumption has continued to increase, however, and the difference between foreign cotton production and consumption has widened. This has tended to create a larger market for U. S. cotton exports.

The CCC started selling cotton for export at competitive world prices in 1955, and Foreign cotton acreage leveled off at the same time. Consumption of cotton in the foreign free world rose by about 1.6 million bales in 1956-57 over 1955-56. The rate of increase in 1957-58 is expected to be relatively small. The leveling off is expected because stocks of textile products abroad are reported to have increased some in the past year. As a result, mills in some countries such as Japan are not expected to produce as much yarn and fabric nor consume as much cotton in 1957-58 as in the preceding season. Such cutbacks are expected to be more than counterbalanced by increased cotton consumption in other countries, in West Germany, India and in cotton exporting countries, such as Pakistan, Turkey and Mexico.

Table 11.- Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC minimum sales prices at average location in the United States, August, September and October 1957 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound <u>3/</u>	Price per pound <u>4/</u>	Quality <u>5/</u>
		Cents	Cents	
		August		
Bombay, India	:Broach, Vijay,			
	: fine	28.42	23.49	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	:289 F Sind fine			
	: S G	28.93	24.99	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	:Acala II	<u>6/</u> 44.23	30.02	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	:Type 5	<u>7/</u>	24.15	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	:M 1-1/32"	<u>8/</u> 28.74	29.10	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	:Tanguis type 5	36.11	28.38	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	:Ashmouni good	44.32	31.54	M 1-1/8"
		September		
Bombay, India	:Broach Vijay, fine	27.46	23.59	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	:289 F Sind fine			
	: S G	29.77	25.03	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	:Acala II	<u>6/</u> 47.39	30.09	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	:Type 5	<u>7/</u>	24.24	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	:M 1-1/32"	<u>8/</u> 28.77	29.21	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	:Tanguis type 5	32.31	28.15	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	:Ashmouni good	44.43	31.31	M 1-1/8"
		October		
Bombay, India	:Broach Vijay,			
	: fine	26.96	23.53	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	:289 F Sind fine			
	: S G	29.19	24.96	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	:Acala II	<u>6/</u> <u>7/</u>	30.22	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	:Type 5	<u>7/</u>	24.19	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	:M 1-1/32"	<u>8/</u> 29.73	29.32	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	:Tanguis type 5	30.44	27.80	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	:Ashmouni good	44.21	31.36	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis. 3/ Average of prices collected once each week. 4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC minimum sales price ÷ 0.96. Price for each month is the average of minimum prices at average location for all sales made during the month. 5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 6/ Spot price less 35 percent export subsidy paid by Turkish Government. 7/ No quotations. 8/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price ÷ 0.96.

U. S. Export Prices and  
Foreign Spot Market  
Prices for Upland Types

In general, foreign spot market prices for comparable qualities of foreign grown upland type cotton continued competitive with U. S. export prices from August through October. (See table 11.) This situation has prevailed for more than a year.

The competitive price relationship between U. S. and foreign cotton started with the sale of CCC stocks for export at competitive world prices. At that time CCC sales prices for export were set so as to be competitive with prices for comparable qualities of foreign growth. Since then prices for both U. S. and foreign-grown cotton have risen, but the increase for foreign-grown has been larger than for U. S. cotton.

The data used for comparison purposes are spot market prices for foreign growths and spot market prices or CCC selling prices for U. S. cotton. Cotton landed in the country of consumption will sell for somewhat different prices than the spot market prices. But the data in tables 50 and 51 indicate, in general, the relationships between prices for U. S. and foreign grown cotton which prevails or has prevailed in the consuming countries.

U. S. Government  
Financing of  
Cotton Exports

The U. S. Government had allotted about 254 million dollars to finance the export of cotton in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, as of November 8. If completely used, these funds will finance the export of about 1.7 million bales of cotton. This compares with exports of about 2.7 million bales financed with about 406 million dollars in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957. (See table 12.) Additional funds may be made available before the end of the current fiscal year.

Cotton export agreements totaling about 45 million dollars were made with India and Indonesia under Title I of Public Law 480, but purchase authorizations have not been issued.



Table 12.- Programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955, 1956 and 1957

Program	1955-56 1/		1956-57 1/		1957-58 2/	
	Value :Quantity:		Value :Quantity:		Value :Quantity:	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	bales 3/	dollars	bales 3/	dollars	bales 3/
Export-Import Bank Loans	60.5	0.4	63.6	0.4	118.8	0.8
International Cooperation:						
Administration	102.3	.6	130.3	.9	50.9	.3
Public Law 480						
Title I	86.6	.5	211.6	1.4	4/80.1	.5
Title II	6.4	5/	.3	5/	4.5	5/
Total	93.0	.5	211.9	1.4	84.6	.6
Grand total	255.8	1.5	405.8	2.7	254.3	1.7

1/ Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursements. 2/ Authorized for delivery. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Does not include agreements for which purchase authorizations have not been issued amounting to about 44.7 million dollars. 5/ Less than 50,000 bales.

The above data do not cover cotton exchanged by CCC in barter operations. The amount of cotton transferred by CCC for use in barter operations during the last 3 fiscal years was:

<u>Year</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
1954-55	1
1955-56	53
1956-57	951

About 45 million dollars worth of cotton was exchanged for U. S. military housing in France. About 35 million dollars of this cotton had not been transferred by CCC as of June 30. About 423,000 bales were transferred in July-September 1957 by CCC under barter operations.

#### Exports of Cotton in August and September Decline

Exports of cotton in August and September 1957 were about 715,000 running bales. This compares with exports during the same period a year earlier of approximately 928,000 bales. Trade information indicates that exports through October 1957 were about 80 percent of those of a year earlier. If this relationship should continue for the entire season, exports during 1957-58 would be larger than 5.5 million bales.

Sales of Cotton for Export by CCC Decline

Sales of cotton by CCC for export between August 15, 1957 and August 1, 1958 totaled about 3.7 million bales as of October 29. This compares with about 4.6 million bales sold on about the same date a year earlier under the 1956-57 export sales program.

Recent sales have been small. Sales of 19,595 bales were made from bids opened on October 29. These slow sales are due in large part to the selection which was available from cataloged CCC stocks. On October 29, such stock of upland cotton amounted to about 1.2 million bales, most of which was the lower qualities.

On November 13, CCC announced that about 1/4 of the 1956 crop upland cotton in its stocks would be added to the catalog immediately. This cotton will be available for sales for unrestricted use (Sales Announcement NO-C-5) on November 25 and for sales for export on November 26 (Sales Announcement NO-C-9). Another quarter of the stocks will be added to the catalog after each pair of sales until all of the 3.7 million bales of CCC owned 1956 crop upland cotton has been added to the catalog. Sales under both announcements are made every two weeks. The release of the 1956 crop cotton will make a wider selection available to exporters.

CCC sales under the 1957-58 program have been made at average prices of 27.23 to 27.47 cents per pound basis Middling, 1-inch cotton at average location since the start of sales on March 19, 1957. The average price under the October 29 sale was 27.32 cents per pound.

The Supply and Carryover  
of Cotton Declines

The supply of cotton in the United States during the 1957-58 marketing year is estimated at about 23 million bales. The supply is about 4.6 million bales smaller than the record of 1956-57. It is the smallest supply since 1953-54. (See table 38.) The 1957-58 supply includes a carryover of about 11.2 million running bales, an estimated crop of around 11.7 million and imports of about 0.1 million.

If we deduct estimated disappearance of about 11.4 million bales from the estimated supply, the indicated carryover at the end of the current season is about 9 million bales. This is about 2-1/4 million bales smaller than that of 1956 and will be the smallest carryover since 1953.

Cotton Production Declines

The estimated crop of 11.7 million running bales (11.8 million bales of 500 pounds each) for 1957 is about 1.5 million bales smaller than the 1956 crop. The 1957 crop is being produced on acreage which is about 1.9 million acres smaller than in 1956. The 1957 harvested acreage was the smallest since 1878.

The yield per harvested acre for the 1957 crop is estimated at about 413 pounds. This compares with 409 pounds for the 1956 crop and a record high of 417 pounds in 1955. Record high yields in 1957 are estimated for Texas and California. (See table 33.)



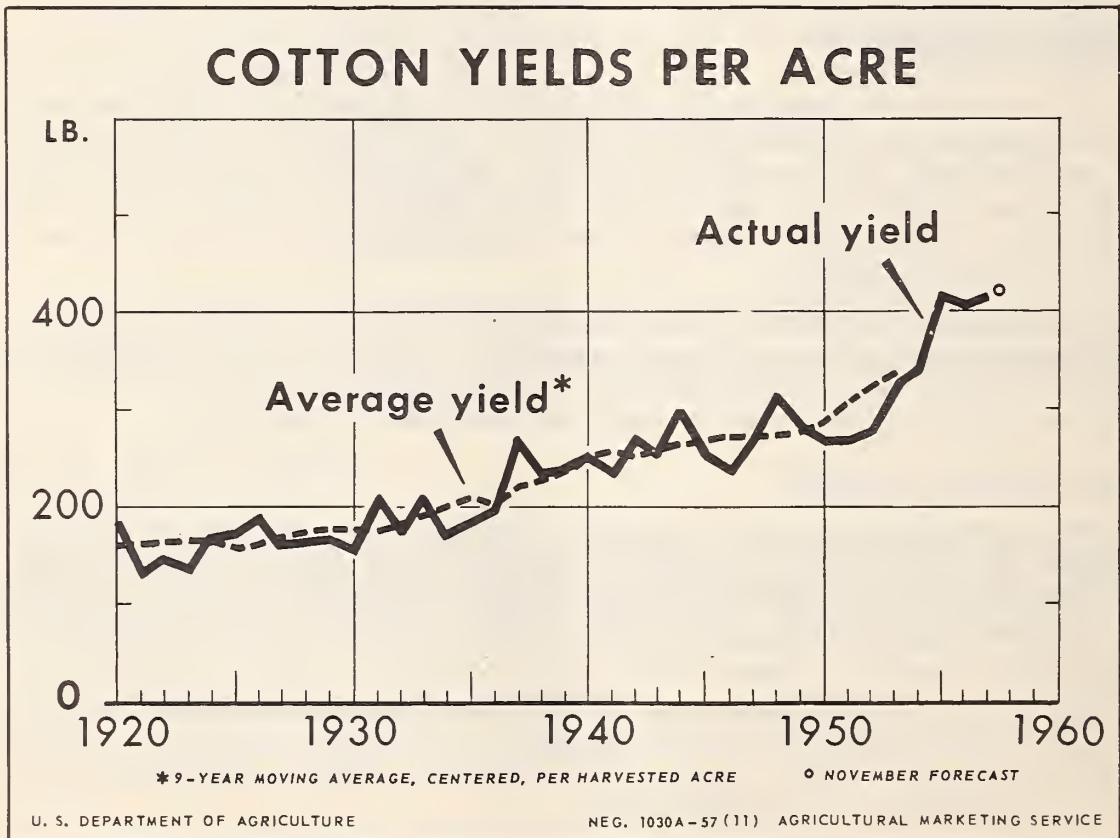
The average yield of cotton per harvested acre has been trending upward for several years, as shown in figure 3. The rate of increase turned sharply upward in the early 1950's.

### Ginnings Relatively Small

As of November 1 about 5.6 million bales of the 1957 crop had been ginned. This is only 48 percent of the estimated total ginnings in 1957-58 and the smallest percentage of the crop ginned to this date since records began for the 1905 crop. The previous low was 53.2 percent in 1906. Ginnings a year earlier comprised about 73.9 percent of the 1956 crop.

### Staple Length of Crop Longer, Grade Lower

Upland cotton ginned in the United States prior to November 1 this season averaged lower in grade than a year earlier but the average staple was the longest on record. The grade index of upland cotton ginned prior to November 1 was 96.3 (Middling White equals 100) compared with 97.5 a year earlier and 95.1 two years ago. This season's ginnings through October compared with a year ago contained moderately smaller proportions of Middling and higher grades and somewhat larger proportions of the lower White grades. Spotted and other colored cotton accounted for 16 percent of total ginnings against 14 percent a year earlier. The average staple of upland cotton





ginned prior to November 1 was 33.2 thirty-seconds inches compared with 32.7 a year earlier and 33.0 two years ago. The lengths 15/16 inch and shorter comprised the smallest proportion of total ginnings in over ten years. Over 38 percent of ginnings to the end of October was 1-1/16 inch cotton, the largest proportion of this length on record.

### Production by Regions

The 22 percent proportion of the U. S. crop produced in the West was record high for the region, and the 35 percent produced in the Southwest was its largest proportion since 1949. The proportion produced in the Delta States declined to 30 percent and the Southeast showed a record low of 13 percent. The proportions in the West and Southeast reflect the increasing and decreasing trends, respectively, which have prevailed for these areas for several years. (See table 32).

The yield of cotton per harvested acre in the West was higher than in any other region of the U. S. and the highest on record for that area. In 1957 the West's average yield was 981 pounds. This compares with the previous record of 957 pounds for the 1956 crop. The 1957 yield in the Delta States of 453 pounds made it the second highest yielding region. Although the yields for all regions have tended to increase over the years, the increase has been the most rapid in the West, followed by the Delta States, the Southwest and the Southeast. (See table 33).

At the same time that the yields in the West have increased, its proportion of the total acreage in cultivation has also tended to increase. The proportion of the acreage planted in the Southeast has tended to decline, and the proportions in the Delta and Southwest have not shown much trend. From 1956 to 1957, the West's proportion increased from 7.9 to 9.0 percent and the Southeast's proportion in 1957 was a record low of 15.8 percent. The proportion in the Southwest increased slightly, and there was not much change from 1956 to 1957 for the Delta States. (See table 34).

### Acreage Reserve Program Review

In 1956 and again in 1957 there was an acreage reserve program for cotton. Under these programs farmers received payments from the Government for not harvesting part or all of their cotton acreage allotment and for not grazing livestock on such acreage. The 1956 acreage reserve program was initiated on June 8, 3/ after most of the cotton crop had been planted. Under the 1956 program about 1.1 million acres were placed in the acreage reserve program.

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3/ The Agricultural Act of 1956 authorizing the acreage reserve program did not become law until May 28, 1956.

The 1957 acreage reserve program for cotton was off to an earlier start and the signup of cotton land was completed before the middle of March 1957. Payments for this program were determined by multiplying a county rate per acre by a payment index appraised for each farm. The farm indexes reflected productivity of the land, practices employed by the farmer, and savings in costs from not planting cotton. Average rate per acre offered to farmers was \$54.15. The average rate on signed agreements was \$50.83. Under the 1957 program a total of about 3,016,000 acres were signed and total payments obligated were about 153.3 million dollars.

The acreage reserve signup for 1957 by regions showed the highest proportion of the 1957 acreage allotment in the Southeast and the lowest in the West. (See table 13). In other words, the region with lowest yield per acre had the largest relative signup and the area with the highest average yield had the smallest relative signup.

Table 13.- Upland cotton acreage reserve signup in 1957:  
Proportion of 1957 acreage allotment, by regions

Region	:	Percent
	:	
Southeast	:	28
Delta	:	14
Southwest	:	16
West	:	10

The varying proportions of the acreage allotments that were placed in the acreage reserve altered the proportion of the total acreage in each region. The Southeast declined, while other regions increased. (See table 14.)

Table 14.- Upland cotton: Proportion of total by areas, acreage allotment, acreage allotment less acreage reserve, and acres in cultivation July 1, 1957

Area	:	Acreage	:Acreage allotment less	:	Acreage
	:	allotment	:	acreage reserve	July 1
	:	Percent		Percent	Percent
	:				
Southeast	:	18.3		15.8	15.8
Delta States	:	26.3		27.3	27.1
Southwest	:	47.7		48.5	48.1
West	:	7.7		8.4	9.0

No announcements concerning the 1958 acreage reserve program have been made. Funds available for the 1958 program may approximate the amount used for the 1957 program.



Acreage Allotments for 1958 Crop  
of Upland Cotton and Extra-  
Long Staple

On October 11 the national acreage allotment for the 1958 crop of upland cotton was announced at 17,391,304 acres, the same as for 1956 and 1957. The Agricultural Act of 1956 states that the national acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958 shall be no smaller than that for 1956. The marketing quota derived from this minimum acreage allotment for 1958 is 11,920,290 bales.

On October 18 the State acreage allotments for upland cotton were announced. The total of the State acreage allotments is 17,554,528 acres, compared with 17,585,463 acres for 1957. (See table 15). The State total is larger than the national acreage allotment because of the provisions of Sections 302 and 303(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

The announcement of October 18 stated, "Section 302 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 requires that if the apportionment to any State from the 1958 national acreage allotment is less than the 1957 State acreage allotment by more than 1 percent, such apportionment shall be increased so that the 1958 State Acreage allotment will be 99 percent of the 1957 State acreage allotment. The acreage required for such increases is 63,224 acres and is in addition to the 1958 national acreage allotment.

"Section 303(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1956 provides that the national acreage reserve of 100,000 acres be apportioned among States on the basis of the estimated needs of each State for additional acreage to establish minimum farm allotments under section 344(f) (1) of the act; the amount apportioned to Nevada is directed to be 1,000 acres. This national reserve is in addition to the 1958 national acreage allotment."

On October 11 the 1958 national marketing quota of 79,022 bales of extra-long staple cotton was announced. The national acreage allotment for 1958 is 83,286 acres. These data compare with 76,565 bales and 89,357 acres for 1957. The smaller acreage allotment for 1958 reflects the higher yields per acre used in computing the acreage allotment.

Acreage allotments for all types of cotton in the U. S. during 1958 total 17,637,814 acres. This is 37,006 acres smaller than for the 1957 crops.

CCC Held Stocks

On November 8 Commodity Credit Corporation held stocks (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans but not including stocks sold for export) totaled about 5.7 million bales. This compares with about 9.8 million held a year earlier, and about 5.3 million held on July 26, 1957. Of the total held on November 8, about 2,000 bales were extra-long staple cotton. CCC held about 6,000 bales of this type a year earlier and approximately 2,000 on July 26.



Table 15.--Cotton: Acreage allotments, acreage under Soil Bank, and in cultivation July 1, by States, United States, 1957 and 1958

State	Allotment 1957 <u>1/</u>	Acreage under: Soil Bank Program <u>2/</u>	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1957	Allotment 1958 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
	<u>Upland</u>			
Alabama	1,028,617	265,050	750,000	1,035,463
Arizona	360,892	45,067	325,000	367,572
Arkansas	1,416,819	187,754	1,165,000	1,411,984
California	810,445	74,226	729,400	812,487
Florida	38,671	15,676	21,000	38,662
Georgia	904,813	296,008	590,000	905,387
Illinois	3,182	126	2,600	3,171
Kansas	30	5	---	24
Kentucky	7,966	1,053	6,400	7,775
Louisiana	609,540	123,781	470,000	609,922
Maryland	25	20	---	15
Mississippi	1,643,544	252,214	1,400,000	1,660,110
Missouri	376,103	18,411	315,000	377,819
Nevada	3,320	1,104	2,300	3,343
New Mexico	184,029	14,175	170,700	184,247
North Carolina	492,877	122,254	360,000	494,083
Oklahoma	841,990	201,256	600,000	827,162
South Carolina	727,837	199,171	510,000	739,957
Tennessee	569,335	68,464	490,000	582,523
Texas	7,547,503	1,126,413	6,220,500	7,474,661
Virginia	17,925	3,552	13,800	18,161
United States - total	17,585,463	3,015,780	14,141,700	17,554,528
	<u>Long staple</u>			
Arizona	36,657	<u>4/</u>	36,000	35,050
California	616	<u>4/</u>	600	603
Florida	1,301	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>	1,020
Georgia	135	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>	124
New Mexico	17,522	<u>4/</u>	16,300	16,194
Texas	29,983	<u>4/</u>	29,500	27,829
Puerto Rico	3,143	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>	2,466
Total	89,357	<u>4/</u>	82,400	83,286

1/ Includes the National Reserve of 100,000 acres. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50 acres. 4/ Not included in the Acreage Reserve program. 5/ Not available.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 16.- CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1957-58

Date after August 1		Grand total	Upland			Extra-long staple 1/			
			Owne 2/	1957 loan	Total	Secre- tary's account	Owne bales	1957 loan	Total
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
1957									
Aug. 2	:	5,184	5,182	---	5,182	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 9	:	5,184	5,182	3/	5,182	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 16	:	5,122	5,120	3/	5,120	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 23	:	5,113	5,108	3	5,111	3/	2	---	2
Aug. 30	:	5,091	5,079	10	5,089	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 6	:	5,098	5,069	27	5,096	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 13	:	5,092	5,026	64	5,090	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 20	:	5,149	5,025	122	5,147	3/	2	---	2
Sept. 27	:	5,188	5,007	179	5,186	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 4	:	5,245	5,007	236	5,243	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 11	:	5,307	4,997	308	5,305	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 18	:	5,405	4,996	407	5,403	3/	2	---	2
Oct. 25	:	5,512	4,978	532	5,510	3/	2	---	2
Nov. 1	:	5,626	4,977	647	5,624	3/	2	---	2
Nov. 8	:	5,712	4,957	753	5,710	3/	2	---	2

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/ Estimated stock.  
3/ Less than 500 bales.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Of the cotton held by CCC, about 0.8 million bales were from the 1957 crop. This totaled about 14 percent of ginnings to November 1. About a year earlier the 1956 crop cotton which was in the loan totaled 2.2 million bales and about 23 percent of ginnings. Two years earlier about 25 percent of ginnings had entered the CCC loan. (See table 41.)

### Cotton Prices Higher

The monthly average 14 spot market prices for Middling, 1-inch cotton were higher during August to October than during the same months a year earlier. Although the average support rate at these markets was higher in 1956-57 than in the current season, the difference between the average support rate and the average market price has widened. (See table 17.)

Table 17.- Average market prices and support rates: Upland cotton, 14 spot markets, monthly, 1956-57 and 1957-58

	1956-57	1957-58
	<u>Cents per pound</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>
Support rate		
Market price	33.02	32.56
August	33.01	33.63
September	33.07	33.24
October	33.19	33.54

On September 20, the average 14 spot market price reached a low of 33.18 cents per pound for the current season to date. Since that date the average price has increased and on November 14 was 34.39 cents. In 1956-57 the low point for the season was 32.93 cents on August 7. The high for the 1956-57 season was 34.08 cents on July 1. The average price received by farmers in the current season also has been running above a year earlier. (See table 42.)

The mid-month parity prices in 1957 have been higher than in 1956. This increase has been partially caused by a rise in the adjusted base price from 12.39 cents to 12.52 cents. The parity index (prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates) also has increased. The parity index (1910-14=100) was 296 in October 1957 compared with 288 a year earlier. In mid-October 1957 the parity price for upland cotton of 37.06 cents per pound was 1.50 cents above a year earlier. (See table 43.)

#### Extra-Long Staple Cotton Situation

The disappearance of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. during the 1956-57 marketing year of about 167,000 bales was the largest since the 1929-30 season. It compares with approximately 145,000 bales a year earlier and the 1951-55 average of about 108,000 bales. (See table 19.)

The large disappearance was caused by the largest exports on record, about 58,000 bales. Heavy exports were in part due to the Suez crisis, the shipment of a large part of the Egyptian crop to iron curtain countries, and prices for American-Egyptian cotton which were competitive with prices for Egyptian grown extra-long staple cotton.



Table 18.- All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production 1/	Imports	City crop	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	8,336.4	12,711.0	170.6	---	21,278.0	6,938.2	5,297.4	56.8	12,292.4
Average 1945-49	5,877.4	11,905.5	251.7	23.0	18,057.6	9,037.7	3,927.4	33.6	12,998.7
1950	6,846.1	9,850.7	188.8	28.0	16,913.6	3/ 10,509.4	4,107.7	27.0	14,644.1
1951	2,277.9	15,028.7	72.2	40.0	17,418.8	3/ 9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952	2,789.4	15,124.1	193.2	42.0	18,148.7	3/ 9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953	5,604.8	16,359.5	141.6	43.0	22,148.9	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954	9,727.9	13,544.1	146.3	46.0	23,464.3	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955	11,205.4	14,632.9	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	3/ 9,209.6	2,213.9	---	11,423.5
1956	14,528.8	12,978.7	84.0	50.0	27,041.5	3/ 8,616.6	7,593.1	---	16,209.7
1957 4/	11,223.9								

1/ Includes in-season ginnings. 2/ Running bales except imports which are in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Adjusted to calendar year. 4/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 19.- Extra-long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	48.2	21.0	61.4	130.6	80.0	0.2	80.2
Average 1945-49	62.9	3.0	129.8	195.7	124.4	.7	125.1
1950	65.0	62.2	120.8	248.0	3/ 152.4	4/	152.4
1951	82.4	46.0	46.1	174.5	3/ 79.5	4/	79.5
1952	47.9	93.5	132.5	273.9	3/ 103.1	4/	103.1
1953	93.9	64.5	92.1	250.5	3/ 100.7	4/	100.7
1954	158.4	40.9	98.4	297.7	3/ 111.2	0.4	111.6
1955	176.9	41.5	85.9	304.3	3/ 124.9	20.3	145.2
1956	131.7	49.1	48.1	228.9	3/ 109.0	57.9	166.9
1957 5/	50.7						

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian. 2/ American Egyptian and Sea Island in running bales, foreign in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Adjusted to calendar year. 4/ Less than 50 bales. 5/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 20.- Cotton other than extra-long staple: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	City crop	Total	Mill Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average 1935-39	8,288.2	12,750.0	109.2	---	21,147.4	6,858.2	5,297.2	56.8	12,212.2
Average 1945-49	5,814.5	11,902.5	121.9	23.0	17,861.5	8,913.3	3,926.7	33.6	12,873.6
1950	6,781.1	9,788.5	68.0	28.0	16,665.6	10,357.0	4,107.7	27.0	14,491.7
1951	2,195.5	14,982.7	26.1	40.0	17,244.3	9,116.5	5,514.8	35.0	14,666.3
1952	2,741.5	15,030.6	60.7	42.0	17,874.8	9,358.1	3,048.2	50.0	12,456.3
1953	5,510.9	16,295.0	49.5	43.0	21,898.4	8,475.5	3,760.5	75.0	12,311.0
1954	9,569.5	13,503.2	47.9	46.0	23,166.6	8,730.3	3,445.1	60.0	12,235.4
1955	11,028.5	14,591.4	50.7	47.0	25,717.6	9,064.7	2,193.6	---	11,278.3
1956	14,397.1	12,929.6	35.9	50.0	27,412.6	8,507.6	7,535.2	---	16,042.8
1957 3/	11,173.2								

1/ Difference between data in two preceding tables. 2/ Running bales except foreign which is in 500 pound bales. 3/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Domestic mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton of 109,000 bales was smaller than it had been during the two preceding seasons. However, American-Egyptian cotton accounted for a very large proportion of the consumption, about 61 percent. This compares with about 23 and 8 percent in the two preceding seasons. The increase in American-Egyptian consumption occurred at the expense of Egyptian cotton whose proportion declined from approximately 56 percent in 1955-56 to about 25 percent in 1956-57. The competitive pricing of American-Egyptian cotton was probably instrumental in stimulating its increased consumption.

The supply of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. during 1956-57 was the smallest since 1951-52. The relatively small supply was caused by a reduction in the staring carryover from a year earlier, particularly of American-Egyptian cotton and the lowest level of imports since 1951-52. (See table 21.)

Table 21.- Carryover of extra-long staple cotton:  
By growths, U. S. 1950-51 to 1956-57

Year beginning August 1	American Egyptian	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Total
	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>
1950	2.8	0.6	58.5	3.2	65.0
1951	21.3	.8	56.1	4.2	82.4
1952	10.3	.5	33.1	4.0	47.9
1953	31.9	.5	58.1	3.4	93.9
1954	102.7	.6	52.9	2.2	158.4
1955	139.9	.8	30.9	5.3	176.9
1956	108.8	1.6	14.2	7.1	131.7
1957 <u>1/</u>	30.3	.8	15.3	4.3	50.7

1/ Preliminary.

The decline in imports was sharp for cotton coming from both Egypt and Peru (Table 22), and the reduction in Egyptian imports continued a trend which had prevailed since 1952. Again, the competitive pricing of American-Egyptian cotton was important in causing small imports of extra-long staple cotton.

Table 22.- Imports of cotton from Egypt and Peru,  
into United States, 1952-53 to date

Year	:	:	:	:
beginning	:	Egypt 1/	:	Peru
August 1	:	:	:	:
	:	<u>Bales</u>	:	<u>Bales</u>
	:		:	<u>Bales</u>
1952	:	117,471	:	14,980
1953	:	83,723	:	8,404
1954	:	76,571	:	21,752
1955	:	62,433	:	23,465
1956	:	36,543	:	8,058
1957	:		:	
August	:	3,631	:	547
September	:		:	
	:		:	

1/ Including Sudan.

Because of the large disappearance and relatively small supply in 1956-57, the August 1, 1957 carryover was the smallest since 1952. The quantity of American-Egyptian cotton included in this carryover was the smallest since 1953. Egyptian stocks were the second smallest on record (records began in 1911), only about 1,100 bales larger than the record low stocks of 1956.

As mentioned above, prices for U. S. grown extra-long staple cotton were competitive with prices for Egyptian cotton of this type during much of 1956 and 1957. During much of this period, prices for American-Egyptian, landed New England were lower than comparable prices for Karnak (Egyptian grown) cotton. During the past few months, however, prices for Karnak cotton, landed New England, have been lower than prices for American-Egyptian. If the present price situation continues, it probably will cause larger imports and smaller exports of extra-long staple cotton in the United States.

The supply of extra-long staple cotton in the United States during 1957-58 probably will be about 5,700 bales larger than the 228,900 bales in 1956-57. This includes estimated 1957-58 production of 85,200 bales (November 1 estimate), a starting carryover of about 50,700 bales, estimated imports of about 95,000 bales, and sales from the strategic stockpile.

Recently, CCC offered for sale 50,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton from the extra-long staple cotton strategic stockpile. 4/ Additional quantities may be offered for sale in the future. (See The Cotton Situation for September 1957, CS-172, pages 16 and 17.) As of October 23, CCC had sold 3,659 bales of this cotton.

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4/ Cotton is offered for unrestricted use.



According to the U. S. Bureau of the Customs, imports during August-October under the import quota for extra-long staple cotton were 31,155 bales. In view of the large supply and relatively low prices for this type of cotton abroad, the import quota of about 95,000 bales could be filled by the end of the current quota and cotton marketing year, July 31, 1958.

The supply of extra-long staple cotton in foreign producing countries is estimated to have increased from about 1.6 million bales in 1956-57 to approximately 2.1 million bales in 1957-58 <sup>5/</sup>. The rise is being caused by larger starting stocks abroad, principally in the Sudan, and larger production, principally in Egypt. The larger supply of extra-long staple cotton probably indicates that foreign countries will import less of such cotton from the U. S. Exports in August and September 1957 of 144 bales compared with 9,976 bales in the same period a year earlier. Exports for the entire 1957-58 season probably will be much smaller than in 1956-57.

Domestic mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton during the current season probably will be close to that of 1956-57 or about 110,000 bales. In August and September 1957 it was at an average daily rate of about 402 bales and a year earlier about 432 bales. Domestic mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton is likely to remain steady for the same reasons that mill consumption of all cotton probably will be stable. (See pages to 35.)

Although total U. S. consumption of extra-long staple cotton probably will be stable, the price situation explained on page could cause the consumption of imported extra-long staple cotton to increase and the consumption of domestically produced cotton to decline. This happened during August and September. During these 2 months, consumption of American-Egyptian cotton has comprised about 54 percent of total U. S. mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton and the proportion has declined as the season has progressed. (See table 23.) During approximately the same period a year earlier this percentage was 61.

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<sup>5/</sup> Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Table 23.- Extra-long staple cotton consumption by growth,  
United States, 1950-51 to date

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	American- Egyptian		Egyptian		Peruvian		Sea Island		Total
	Quan- tity	Percent- age of total	Quan- tity	Percent- age of total	Quan- tity	Percent- age of total	Quan- tity	Percent- age of total	
	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales
1950	34.0	22.3	101.7	66.7	15.8	10.4	0.9	0.6	152.4
1951	24.7	31.1	45.5	57.2	8.4	10.6	.9	1.1	79.5
1952	10.5	10.2	76.5	74.2	15.0	14.5	1.1	1.1	103.1
1953	6.1	6.1	80.1	79.5	14.0	13.9	.5	.5	100.7
1954	8.6	7.7	85.5	76.6	17.1	15.3	.4	.4	111.2
1955	29.2	23.4	70.6	56.4	22.8	18.3	2.4	1.9	124.9
1956	66.2	60.7	27.6	25.3	15.3	14.0	0	0	109.0
1957									
Aug.	4.6	56.8	2.2	27.2	1.3	16.0	0	0	8.1
Sept.	4.1	51.3	2.6	32.5	1.3	16.2	0	0	8.0
Oct.									

Output of Cottonseed  
and Cottonseed  
Products Declines

Crushings of 4,951,000 tons of cottonseed by oil mills in the 1956-57 marketing year were about 11 percent less than in the preceding season. The 1956-57 crushings were 91 percent of the 1956 crop of 5,423,000 tons. Production of cottonseed in 1955-56 amounted to 6,043,000 tons of which 5,588,000 tons or 92 percent were crushed.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same in 1957-58, as it was in the past 5 years, 4,852,000 tons of seed will be produced. Applying the average ratio of crushings to production of the past 5 years--91.7 percent--would give crushings of about 4.4 million tons.

The production of cottonseed oil, cake and meal, and cotton linters obtained from these crushings is shown below:

Table 24.- Cottonseed products: Output, United States, 1948-49 to date

Year beginning August 1	Cotton- seed crushed	Crude oil	Cake and meal	Hulls	Linters 1/
	1,000 tons	Million pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bales
1948	5,332	1,704	2,391	1,236	1,646
1949	5,712	1,847	2,555	1,338	1,710
1950	3,723	1,197	1,669	857	1,244
1951	5,476	1,751	2,548	1,234	1,767
1952	5,563	1,825	2,672	1,199	1,799
1953	6,256	2,074	2,961	1,388	2,003
1954	5,249	1,735	2,561	1,139	1,700
1955	5,588	1,894	2,631	1,249	1,688
1956	4,951	1,682	2,597	1,071	1,496
1957 2/	4,400	1,500	2,200	1,000	1,400

1/ Includes production at gins and delinting plants. 2/ Preliminary and estimated.

#### Stocks of Cottonseed Products Generally Decline

Stocks of refined and crude cottonseed oil at oil mills, factories and warehouses were about 216 million pounds on August 1, 1957, about 28 percent below August 1, 1956. Stocks of linters were 823,000 bales on August 1, 1957 and 1,025,000 bales a year earlier.

Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at oil mills on August 1, 1957 were about 53 percent above those of a year earlier. Stocks of hulls were 32 percent smaller than a year ago. Data on stocks at other locations are not available. The data on oil-mill stocks are shown below.

Table 25.- Cottonseed cake and meal and hulls: August 1 stocks at oil mills, United States, 1952-53 to date

Year	Cake and meal	Hulls
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1952	45.1	24.6
1953	91.5	48.3
1954	208.5	102.0
1955	203.1	41.7
1956	164.2	77.2
1957	251.8	52.2

Bureau of the Census.



No stocks of cottonseed oil or linters were held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1957.

Supply and Disappearance  
and Cotton Linters Decline

The total supply of linters for the 1957-58 marketing year is estimated at about 2.4 million bales. This is about 0.3 million bales smaller than the supply of 1956-57. (See table 57.) The 1957-58 supply includes estimated imports of about 150,000 bales and the beginning stocks and production figures shown above. Disappearance of linters in 1957-58 is estimated at about 1.6 million bales, compared with approximately 1.8 million in 1956-57. Domestic consumption will probably decline from about 1.4 million bales in 1956-57 to about 1-1/4 million in 1957-58. Exports are expected to approach the approximately 334,000 bales of 1956-57.

Disappearance of about 1.6 million bales will leave an ending carry-over of about 0.8 million bales. This will be about the same as the carryover a year earlier.

Prices for Cotton  
Linters Decline

After rising for several months, prices for felting grade linters started to decline in April. Generally, they have declined each month since then and in September were below the level of January 1957. Prices were above a year earlier in August and September. (See table 26.)

Prices for chemical grade linters showed a similar movement and in September were above a year earlier. (See table 26.)

Table 26.- Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by specified months <sup>1/</sup>

Year and month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and staple 2/							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Base	Differential
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1956								
Aug.	8.01	7.00	5.52	4.53	3.56	3.25	2.82	.05
Sept.	8.69	7.20	5.84	4.63	3.82	3.46	2.85	.05
Oct.	8.85	7.42	6.30	4.86	4.03	3.56	3.08	.05
1957								
Aug.	9.13	8.08	7.24	6.94	5.87	5.22	4.24	.06
Sept.	9.22	7.99	7.13	6.88	5.71	5.00	3.84	.05

<sup>1/</sup> Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas and Los Angeles, for linters uncompressed in carlots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports. <sup>2/</sup> Grade 2, staple 2, grade 3, staple 3, etc.

Prices for Pulp

The price for purified linters rose from 10.15 cents per pound in January 1956 to 13.90 cents in January 1957. It remained at that level through August 1957, then declined in September to 12.75 cents per pound.

Prices for purified woodpulp have not changed since January 1951. Prices for the various types of dissolving woodpulp from January 1951 through September 1957 follow:

	<u>Cents per pound</u>
Acetate and cupra grade	11.25
High tenacity viscose grade	9.75
Standard viscose grade	9.25

World Manmade Fiber Consumption  
and Production Increases

Manmade fiber consumption in the world has been increasing rapidly. It increased about 56 percent between 1952 and 1956 when it was equivalent to about 17.2 million bales of cotton. (See table 59.) The increase from 1955 to 1956 was at a somewhat slower rate. The average annual rate of increase from 1952 to 1956 was about 539 million pounds, and from 1954 to 1955 the increase was about 701 million pounds. The increase from 1955 to 1956 was about 329 million pounds.

Production of manmade fibers in foreign countries in 1956 was equivalent to about 11.8 million bales of cotton. This compares with 10.8 million in the preceding year and 6.7 million in 1952. (See table 61.)

The production of manmade fibers in the U. S. declined in 1956 from about 1.7 billion pounds to 1.6 billion. (See table 60.) Production during 1957 may be slightly higher than in 1956.

THE LONGER-TERM OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

To speak of a longer-term outlook in terms of specific projections can be misleading. Specific projections for any given year relating to cotton depend to a large extent on projections of general economic conditions at home and abroad. Forecasts of general economic conditions for a number of years in the future are not within the province of this report. There are, however, some factors which indicate directions in which the cotton industry may move over the next few years.



As shown in figure 3, the yield per acre within the United States has been trending upward for a number of years with a rather sharp upward movement since 1953. If this continues, it will take fewer acres to produce a crop of a specified size. To put it another way, a smaller amount of land will be needed to produce each bale of cotton. Part of this increasing yield has come from the shift of cotton production to the higher yielding areas, such as the West, and the decline of cotton plantings in lower yielding areas, such as the Southeast.

In addition to indicating the need for smaller land inputs per unit of output, such a shift in the area of production indicates the need for alternative employment opportunities in regions where cotton cultivation has declined. These alternative opportunities include other crops, livestock, or off-farm employment.

A second highly significant factor is the effect of cotton prices on cotton exports. Export prices for U. S. cotton were reduced sharply in 1956 and 1957. The acreage planted to, and the production of, cotton abroad leveled off for the first time in many years while the consumption of cotton continued to increase. This created a larger demand for U. S. cotton exports. In addition, an upward stock adjustment took place. As a consequence of these developments, exports from the U. S. in 1956-57 were almost 5.5 million bales above those of the preceding season. Even if there had been no stock buildup, U. S. exports would need to have totaled more than 5 million bales to fill the gap between foreign production and consumption. If an export price were maintained at a level which tends to slow up the rate of expansion in foreign cotton production and to stimulate foreign cotton consumption, U. S. cotton exports in a few years could increase significantly.

Domestic mill consumption also reflects the combined influence of several forces that have been operating on a trend basis. A look at the per capita consumption of cotton and all fibers during the post-World War II years discloses an apparent downward trend. Among the more important forces that bear on this trend are differences in the covering power of competing fibers, shifts in the age-sex composition of the population, and the relative prices for cotton and substitute fibers.

The downward trend in total fiber consumption per capita is partially explained by changes in the proportions of the fibers used. (See the article starting on page .) As larger proportions of fibers with greater covering power and smaller waste factors are used, fewer actual pounds of fiber are needed to satisfy a given demand for textiles. The extent to which substitute fibers with more covering power are used in the future will depend on promotional efforts for cotton and other fibers, research results in adapting the various fibers to specific uses, and the relative prices of the fibers, discussed below.



Recent research has disclosed that an apparent downtrend in apparel expenditures per capita during the post-World War II years is partially explained by shifts in the age-sex composition of the population. Expenditure data indicate a definite relationship between expenditures and age. Also, males and females spend different amounts on apparel. If the population estimates are adjusted for these differences, the result being an estimate of the number of clothing expenditure units in the U. S., we find that these units increased by about 11 percent from 1947 to 1956, while the population increased by 16 percent. In other words, the number of people in the low spending age and sex groups increased more rapidly than the number in the high spending groups.

This trend may reverse itself in about the next 10 years or so. According to population projections by the Bureau of the Census, the high spending group may be increasing more rapidly than the low spending group by 1965 to 1970. If this should happen, the downtrend in apparel expenditures per person could be reversed.

Prices for fibers have a relatively small effect on the total quantity of fiber used per person. But relative prices have an important influence in determining which fibers are used to fill the demand for textiles.

Although the entire fiber industry was somewhat depressed during the past two years, the percentage decline for manmade fibers was about as large as the percentage decline for cotton. This occurred at the same time that the support prices for cotton were lowered, and 1956 marked the first time in 5 years that cotton's share of the fiber market increased.

If prices for cotton are maintained at levels which tend to slow up the expansion in manmade fiber consumption, consumption of cotton per capita in the U. S. will increase over the next several years.

To sum up, present trends may indicate an increase in the export demand for U. S. cotton in the next several years. The continuation of the downtrend in domestic mill consumption of cotton per capita depends, in large part, on the future age-sex composition of the population, and the quantity and cotton equivalent of various competing fibers used. Both of these trends will probably be highly sensitive to the prices for which U. S. cotton moves to export markets and domestic mills. The acres required to produce a bale of cotton may decline because of a tendency toward increasing yields.

## Textile Fiber Consumption in Cotton Equivalent Pounds

by

Frank Lowenstein and Martin S. Simon

For some time it has been apparent that textile fibers do not substitute for or compete with each other on a pound for pound basis and that waste resulting from mill processing differs from fiber to fiber. In analyzing changes in total fiber consumption both by mills and by consumers and in making comparisons among fibers, such technical differences in use must be taken into account, particularly in the post-World War II period. This article presents a set of conversion factors for use in adjusting the fibers to a cotton equivalent basis and discusses the results of such an adjustment from the standpoint of fiber consumption per capita. The terms "adjusted" or "equivalent" poundage are used to distinguish the new series from those given in actual pounds. For one thing, the adjustment eliminates part of the apparent downtrend in the post-World War II period in the consumption of fibers per capita. For another, it increases the market share of the manmade fibers. For example, in 1955 and 1956 their 26 percent share in actual pounds becomes 36 percent in cotton equivalent pounds. Information leading to the development of the adjustment factors was obtained from a number of trade sources. The cooperation of the textile industry in this endeavor is gratefully acknowledged. Members of the staff of the National Cotton Council of America were particularly helpful, supplying much valuable material. Work along these lines was pioneered by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. and provided a useful starting point.

For many years the Department of Agriculture has published the total and per capita mill consumption of apparel type fibers. (See table 31.) These calculations have reflected the actual pounds of fiber put into process by domestic mills. Since the end of World War II, consumption of fibers in actual pounds per capita has shown a tendency to decline, despite a general rise in consumer income. The average aggregate fiber consumption in 1947-49 of 41.5 pounds per capita was exceeded in subsequent years only in 1950 and 1951 and then probably due in large part to the stimulus of the war in Korea. During the years 1952-56 consumption of all fibers averaged 39.5 pounds per capita.



No similar downward trend in aggregate fiber consumption per capita is evident before World War II. (See table 31.) Although real disposable consumer income per capita in 1939 was slightly lower than in 1929, consumption of all fibers increased slightly. From 1920 to 1939, cotton accounted for an average of about 84 percent of total fiber consumption. The only manmade fibers consumed in commercial quantities were rayon and acetate. Use of these fibers increased steadily during the interwar period, but remained relatively small. (See table 31.) In 1939, cotton accounted for about 80 percent of total fiber use in actual pounds, rayon and acetate, 10 percent, and wool, 9 percent. Flax and silk took up the remainder.

By the end of World War II, per capita use of all manmade fibers was almost double the 1939 rate. A decade later it had tripled. In 1955, manmade fibers accounted for approximately 28 percent of the mill use of fibers in the United States and cotton consumption had declined to about 66 percent. About 7 percent of the total fiber market was held by the non-cellulosic manmade fibers, the first of which, nylon, was introduced in commercial quantities in 1940. Noncellulosic manmade fibers have grown in number since then and now also include dacron, orlon, textile glass fiber, acrilan and others.

In 1936, production of a new type of rayon, known as high tenacity rayon, was begun. It was designed for use in items which require heavy stresses and strains, such as tires. In a little more than a decade following its introduction, rayon rose to a dominant position in the tire cord market. By the end of World War II, rayon tire cord and fabric accounted for over 40 percent of the total production of tire cord and fabric; over 50 percent by 1949; and by 1953, manmade fibers had virtually eliminated cotton as a competitor in this field. Figures released by Bureau of the Census for 1956 show the percentage distribution of tire cord and fabric production by fiber type to be about as follows: rayon tire cord and tire cord fabric, 74 percent; nylon tire cord and tire cord fabrics, 14 percent; cotton tire cord and tire cord fabrics, 11 percent; and manmade fiber chafer and other tire fabrics, 1 percent.

In recent years a stronger type of rayon known as super-high tenacity rayon has been introduced. Because of its improved strength a smaller amount is needed to provide tires of specified strength than was formerly needed with high tenacity rayon.

The various types of rayon and acetate and noncellulosic fibers do not substitute for cotton in processing and in use on a pound-for-pound basis. The extent of the difference varies from use to use and depends largely upon technical characteristics inherent in the fibers. For some



uses, particularly industrial, the properties of the fiber may be such that it has little or no competition in a given market. In certain other uses, all or most of the fibers may compete. In order to compare the fibers on a more common footing and in order to assess the impact of the manmade fibers on the total fiber market and on the markets for the natural fibers, it is necessary to adjust for the technical differences in processing and in use. Lack of information prevented approaching this problem on an end use basis as would be desirable, but the attempt was made to include as much detail as possible. In this article separate consideration is given to eight types of manmade fibers. Similarly, it was not possible to take into account all of the technical differences that exist between the fibers and that affect the replacement ratios because of lack of quantitative information for many of the technical factors. The final adjustment factors used herein take into account (1) differences in average processing waste between the various fibers, and (2) differences in the average weight of generally comparable end products produced from the different fibers.

In regard to the latter factor, the illustration is given by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. that typical apparel cloth made from wool averages less than 2.5 square yards per pound, while that made from cotton or rayon averages about 4 square yards per pound and that from nylon probably more than 6 square yards per pound. Thus, in an apparel item such as a dress, it would take much less nylon than wool by weight for the consumer to obtain the same coverage, and on this basis the utility or equivalent poundage of wool will be less than that of nylon. Some confirmation of these relationships can be derived from data given in the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Woolen and worsted apparel fabrics were found to average just under 2 square yards per pound, cotton apparel fabrics about 3.5 square yards per pound, rayon and acetate apparel fabrics just under 4.5 square yards per pound, and nylon fabrics about 7 square yards per pound.

In addition to relative fabric weights and waste, there is one other factor which probably should be considered. The durability of fabrics made from some fibers may differ from that made from others in a given end use. The differences should be taken into account in transforming fiber consumption in actual pounds to an equivalent base. The Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. converts fiber consumption from actual to utility or equivalent pounds with factors which it says 1/ allow for differences in mill waste, fabric weight or covering power, and durability. However, in the research upon which the factors used in this report are based, considerable disagreement was found within the textile industry concerning the durability factor, particularly from the standpoint of measurement. Therefore, no explicit adjustment was attempted for it. Partial account may have been taken of it as a result of the greater coverage of manmade fibers by type than heretofore. For example, a distinction is made between filament yarn used for tires and that used for other purposes. The adjustment of total fiber consumption is not likely to be too greatly affected by the omission of the durability factor because of the probability of offsets among the components. Moreover, in connection

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1/ See Textile Economics Bureau. "Concept of Utility Poundage." Textile Organon, March 1954, pp. 44 and 45 and March 1955, pp. 41 to 43.

with comparisons among fibers there remains the possibility that some part of the differences in durability at the fiber or gray goods stage may be offset by the use of special finishes, methods of preparation and other technological developments.

The wool relative weight factor was obtained from information given in the 1947 Census of Manufactures on the yardage and weight of fabric production. No consideration is given to the effect on comparisons, among wool and the other fibers of differences in durability and warmth. Nor is a distinction made between apparel and carpet wool. Further research is needed on this problem.

Table 27 shows the mill waste percentages and fabric weight ratios for the fibers concerned. The latter may be interpreted as the average number of pounds of cotton, net of processing waste, needed to displace a single pound of an alternative fiber in a roughly comparable fabric or end product. The final column of table 27, designated as "cotton equivalent ratios," combines the relative differences in processing waste between cotton and the other fibers and the fabric weight ratios into a single factor for each fiber.

The factors have been held constant over time for the various types of fiber except for rayon filament yarn used for tires. Rayon filament yarn used for tires illustrates the kind of changes over time in the equivalent factors which could apply to types of fiber other than rayon used in tires. However, this information for the other fibers is not available.

The factors given in table 27 are based in large part on information obtained from various industry sources. The original work of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. provided a starting point. For several of the fibers, the final factors differ somewhat from those used by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. More extensive fiber coverage has been achieved and some new information incorporated. It is important to recognize the approximate and average nature of the several factors. They are believed to represent the



Table 27.--Factors for adjusting aggregate fiber consumption to a cotton equivalent base

Fiber	Mill processing waste <u>1/</u> Percent	Fabric weight ratios <u>2/</u> Pounds	Cotton equivalent ratios <u>3/</u> Pounds
Rayon and acetate			
Filament yarn			
For uses other than tires	1.5	1.33	1.49
For tires <u>4/</u>			
1936-53	1.5	1.40	1.57
1954	1.5	1.45	1.62
1955-56	1.5	1.50	1.68
Staple fiber	4.0	1.00	1.10
Noncellulosic fibers except glass			
Filament yarn			
For uses other than tires	1.5	1.54	1.73
For tires	1.5	2.42	2.71
Staple fiber	4.0	1.25	1.38
Textile glass fiber	13.0	1.70	1.70
Wool	5.0	.50	.55
Cotton	13.0	1.00	1.00

1/ Nonspinnable waste through the weaving process. 2/ Approximate number of pounds of cotton fabric equivalent to a single pound of fabric made from the fiber concerned. 3/ Fabric weight ratio adjusted for differences in processing loss between cotton and fiber concerned. 4/ The changing fabric weight ratios since 1953 reflect the increasing use of super high tenacity yarn.

genral case reasonably well but for any specific end use the discrepancy may be large. Although there were some differences of opinion with respect to the magnitude of some of the individual factors, there was general agreement as to the indicated interfiber relationships.

The cotton equivalent ratios or replacement rates were used to convert mill consumption of the various fibers in actual pounds to a cotton equivalent base. Results for the manmade fibers are shown in table 28, and for all fibers in table 29. The percentage distribution of aggregate mill consumption in actual and cotton equivalent pounds is given in table 30. In the calculations, no adjustment was made for flax and silk. The consumption of these two fibers in recent years has been very small in relation to total consumption and failure to adjust for them does not materially affect the overall picture or, for that matter, interfiber comparisons.



In general, manmade fiber fabrics weigh less than cotton fabrics and there is less waste in processing. In consequence, replacement rates or cotton equivalent ratios for the manmade fibers are greater than 1. (See table 27.) Transformation to a cotton equivalent base results in adjusted poundages for the manmade fibers considerably larger than the actual poundages. (See table 28.) As the proportion of noncellulosic fibers in the total manmade fiber mix increased, the extent of the difference widened, reflecting their higher replacement rates. For example, the difference averaged 1.2 pounds in 1935-39, 3.3 pounds in 1947-49 and 5.3 pounds in 1955-56. Between the latter two periods, noncellulosic fiber consumption increased from 6 percent of total manmade fiber use to 26 percent. Rayon filament yarn for tires was another important component of the total, rising from an average of 24 percent of the total consumption of rayon and acetate in 1947-49 to 29 percent in 1955-56.

Table 28.--Consumption of manmade fibers per capita: Actual and cotton equivalent pounds, United States, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49, annual 1949 to 1956

Period	Rayon and acetate		Noncellulosic fibers <sup>1/</sup>		Total	
	Actual	Cotton equivalent	Actual	Cotton equivalent	Actual	Cotton equivalent
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:						
1935-39	2.6	3.8	---	---	2.6	3.8
1947-49	7.1	10.1	0.5	0.8	7.6	10.9
1949	6.7	9.6	.6	1.1	7.3	10.7
1950	8.9	12.5	.9	1.6	9.8	14.1
1951	8.3	11.5	1.3	2.2	9.6	13.7
1952	7.7	10.9	1.6	2.7	9.3	13.6
1953	7.7	10.9	1.8	3.1	9.5	14.0
1954	7.1	9.9	2.0	3.6	9.1	13.5
1955	8.6	12.1	2.6	4.6	11.2	16.7
1956	7.1	10.0	2.9	5.1	10.0	15.1

<sup>1/</sup> Includes nylon, dacron, glass fiber, orlon, acrilan, etc.

In these calculations it is not meant to imply that total manmade fiber consumption substitutes for or replaces only cotton. The amount of cotton displaced by manmade fibers is some portion of the adjusted poundage figure, but it is not the total.

As would be expected, the adjustment for the manmade fibers dominates the adjustment of total fiber consumption to a cotton equivalent base. As the proportion of manmade fibers used in the total fiber mix increased, the number of actual pounds of fiber required to fill a specified demand decreased. Transformation of total fiber consumption to a cotton equivalent base has the general effect (1) of raising the level of consumption per capita, and (2) of offsetting part of the apparent downtrend in fiber consumption per capita when consumption is expressed in actual pounds. (See table 29.)

In terms of cotton equivalent poundages, mill use of fibers in 1947-49 averaged 1.4 pounds per person above that in actual pounds. During 1954-56, the average difference was 3.9 pounds. The decline in total fiber consumption per capita from the 1947-49 average to the 1954-56 one in actual pounds was about 2.8 pounds per person. In cotton equivalent pounds, the total decline was only about 0.4 pounds. The two low points for total fiber consumption in the post-World War II period occurred in 1949 and 1954. In actual pounds 1954 is 0.6 pounds per person above 1949; in adjusted or cotton equivalent pounds, 2.0 pounds larger. Of course, in either form, differences between years reflect differences in the value of consumption-determining factors such as consumer income, prices and product inventories. The important comparison here is between the two measures of consumption and serves to indicate the effect of the changing fiber package on the postwar downtrend in aggregate consumption per capita.

Table 29.--Consumption of all textile fibers <sup>1/</sup> per capita: Actual and cotton equivalent pounds, United States, average 1935-39 and 1947-49, annual 1949 to 1956

Period	Actual	Cotton equivalent
	Pounds	Pounds
Average:		
1935-39	31.5	31.4
1947-49	41.5	42.9
1949	36.4	38.3
1950	45.0	47.4
1951	44.3	47.1
1952	40.9	43.8
1953	40.5	43.6
1954	37.0	40.3
1955	40.3	44.7
1956	38.7	42.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes cotton, wool, manmade fibers, flax and silk.

Adjustment for the differing nature of the fibers in processing and in use thus tends to explain a large part of the downtrend.

The transformation of fiber consumption to cotton equivalent pounds also has a considerable effect on the allocation of the total market between the various fibers. (See table 30.) Cotton apparently has suffered a much greater relative loss than is revealed by the figures in actual pounds. Cotton's share of the market in 1935-39 averaged about 81 percent in actual pounds as well as with fiber consumption in cotton equivalent pounds. The averages for 1947-49 were 71 and 69 percent, respectively. By 1955-56 the percentages had widened further, 66 percent in actual pounds of fiber consumed and 60 percent in terms of cotton equivalent pounds.

By a similar token, the relative market gains made by the manmade fibers is understated when considered in actual pounds. Although the inroads made by the manmade fibers since their introduction have been considerable even when figured in actual pounds, the economic impact from a more comparable standpoint, that is, in cotton equivalent terms, was much greater. Thus, whereas the average market share of the manmade fibers rose from 8 percent in 1935-39 to 26 percent in 1955-56 in terms of actual pounds of fiber consumed, the increase in terms of cotton equivalent pounds was from 12 to 36 percent. The distribution of the total manmade fiber share also is affected. Most of the post-World War II gain in the manmade fibers has been concentrated in the noncellulosic fibers. Due to higher replacement rates, their 26 percent share of the total manmade fiber market in 1955-56 in actual pounds becomes 31 percent in cotton equivalent pounds, and their 7 percent share of the total fiber market becomes 11 percent.



Table 30.--Cotton, manmade, and other fibers in actual and cotton equivalent pounds:  
 Percentage distribution, United States, averages 1935-39 and 1947-49, annual  
 1949 to 1956

Period	Cotton		Manmade fibers						Other fibers <sup>1/</sup>	
			Rayon and acetate		Noncellulosic fibers		Total			
	Actual	Cotton equivalent	Actual	Cotton equivalent	Actual	Cotton equivalent	Actual	Cotton equivalent	Actual	Cotton equivalent
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average:										
1935-39	80.7	81.1	8.2	12.0	---	---	8.2	12.0	11.1	6.9
1947-49	71.1	68.7	17.2	23.7	1.2	2.0	18.3	25.6	10.5	5.7
1949	70.6	67.1	18.3	25.1	1.7	2.8	20.0	27.9	9.4	5.0
1950	68.5	65.1	19.8	26.4	2.1	3.3	21.9	29.8	9.6	5.1
1951	71.1	67.0	18.6	24.5	2.9	4.6	21.5	29.1	7.4	3.9
1952	69.6	64.9	18.9	24.9	4.0	6.2	22.9	31.1	7.5	4.0
1953	69.0	64.0	18.9	24.9	4.8	7.0	23.2	31.9	7.8	4.1
1954	68.8	63.1	19.2	24.6	5.5	8.9	24.7	33.5	6.5	3.4
1955	65.7	59.4	21.3	27.0	6.5	10.3	27.8	37.3	6.5	3.3
1956	67.1	60.9	18.4	23.3	7.4	12.0	25.8	35.5	7.1	3.6

<sup>1/</sup> Primarily wool but also some flax and silk.

Table 31.- Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Year begin- ning Jan. 1	Cotton 2/				Wool 3/				Rayon and acetate 4/				Other synthetics 5/				Flax 6/				Silk 7/			
	Population: July 1 1/	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total Mill.b.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers		
1920	106.5	2,822.8	88.3	26.5	314.2	9.8	0.3	8.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	13.3	0.4	0.1	38.8	1.2	0.4	3,197.8	30.0					
1921	108.5	2,600.6	86.0	24.0	343.4	11.4	0.6	19.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	8.8	0.3	0.1	51.8	1.7	0.5	3,024.4	27.9					
1922	110.1	2,911.3	85.3	26.4	406.5	11.9	0.7	25.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	12.2	0.4	0.1	57.8	1.7	0.5	3,412.8	31.0					
1923	112.0	3,122.6	85.4	27.9	422.4	11.6	0.9	32.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	15.4	0.4	0.1	61.5	1.7	0.5	3,654.7	32.6					
1924	114.1	2,636.5	85.3	23.1	342.2	11.1	1.4	42.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	8.5	0.3	0.1	59.6	1.9	0.5	3,089.2	27.1					
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	1.6	58.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	12.6	0.4	0.1	76.0	2.1	0.7	3,572.2	30.8					
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	1.6	60.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	16.2	0.4	0.1	76.9	2.1	0.7	3,710.2	31.6					
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	2.4	100.1	0.8	2.4	0.8	11.4	0.3	0.1	85.0	2.0	0.7	4,140.7	34.8					
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.7	100.5	0.7	2.7	0.7	13.6	0.4	0.1	87.2	2.3	0.7	3,721.5	30.9					
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	1.1	3.0	1.1	14.0	0.4	0.1	96.8	2.4	0.8	4,037.6	33.1					
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	3.9	119.3	1.0	3.9	1.0	15.6	0.5	0.1	80.6	2.6	0.7	3,095.3	25.1					
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	4.9	159.4	1.3	4.9	1.3	7.2	0.2	0.1	87.5	2.7	0.7	3,222.0	26.0					
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	1.2	1.8	1.2	7.8	0.3	0.1	74.8	2.6	0.6	2,931.8	23.5					
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	1.7	2.5	1.7	10.2	0.3	0.1	70.4	1.9	0.6	3,665.7	29.2					
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	10.9	0.3	0.1	60.4	1.9	0.5	3,157.4	25.0					
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	3.3	259.2	2.0	3.3	2.0	12.6	0.3	0.1	72.4	2.1	0.6	3,517.1	27.6					
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	2.5	3.2	2.5	13.1	0.3	0.1	67.5	1.6	0.5	4,280.5	33.4					
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	2.4	3.0	2.4	14.2	0.3	0.1	64.2	1.5	0.5	4,410.6	34.2					
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	57.1	1.6	0.4	3,593.2	27.7					
1939	130.9	3,628.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	3.5	3.0	3.5	14.4	0.3	0.1	55.3	1.2	0.4	4,553.7	34.8					
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	4.4	0.1	0.1	47.6	1.0	0.4	4,913.2	37.2					
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	4.4	4.9	4.4	11.5	0.2	0.1	25.6	0.4	0.2	6,478.8	48.6					
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	23.1	0.3	0.2	23.0	0.3	0.2	6,903.8	51.2					
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	35.3	0.6	0.3	13.6	0.2	0.1	6,611.8	48.4					
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	5.1	4.5	5.1	45.8	0.7	0.3	9.5	0.2	0.1	6,173.3	44.6					
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	5.5	4.6	5.5	49.8	0.8	0.4	7.4	0.1	0.1	5,989.0	42.8					
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	6.2	5.2	6.2	53.2	0.8	0.4	12.6	0.2	0.1	6,501.6	46.0					
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	6.9	4.8	6.9	51.4	0.8	0.4	8.8	0.1	0.1	6,415.1	44.5					
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	7.8	4.7	7.8	71.6	1.1	0.5	5.5	0.1	0.1	6,390.7	43.6					
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	6.7	3.4	6.7	92.8	1.7	0.6	6.1	0.1	0.1	5,435.9	36.4					
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	8.9	4.2	8.9	140.5	2.1	0.9	10.9	0.2	0.1	6,831.0	45.0					
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	8.3	3.1	8.3	195.5	2.9	1.3	11.1	0.2	0.1	6,843.1	44.3					
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	7.7	3.0	7.7	249.1	4.0	1.6	6.7	0.1	0.1	6,421.2	40.9					
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.4	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	7.7	3.1	7.7	279.6	4.3	1.8	7.6	0.1	0.1	6,468.0	40.5					
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	384.1	6.3	2.4	1,154.8	19.2	2.4	19.2	328.7	5.5	2.0	7.0	0.1	0.1	6,007.1	37.0					
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.7	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.3	2.5	21.3	432.1	6.5	2.6	8.0	0.1	0.1	6,666.5	40.3					
1956 12/	168.2	4,369.3	67.1	26.0	440.7	6.8	2.6	1,201.1	18.4	2.6	18.4	482.9	7.4	2.9	8.0	0.1	0.1	6,514.5	38.7					

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a secured basis. Since 1920 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 pound. 10/ Less than 0.05 percent. 11/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 32.- Production of cotton by regions, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year begin- ning Aug. 1	Production					Percentage of U. S. crop			
	West	South- west	Delta States	South- east	United States	West	South- west	Delta States	South- east
	1/	2/	3/	4/		1/	2/	3/	4/
	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1930	519	4,892	3,589	4,933	13,932	4	35	26	35
1931	393	6,582	5,464	4,658	17,097	2	39	32	27
1932	270	5,584	3,921	3,228	13,003	2	43	30	25
1933	407	5,694	3,389	3,556	13,047	3	44	26	27
1934	466	2,722	3,157	3,291	9,636	5	28	33	34
1935	449	3,523	3,171	3,495	10,638	4	33	30	33
1936	774	3,223	4,724	3,708	12,399	6	26	38	30
1937	1,214	5,927	6,787	5,017	18,946	6	31	36	27
1938	716	3,649	4,572	3,007	11,943	6	31	38	25
1939	747	3,372	4,645	3,052	11,817	6	29	39	26
1940	868	4,036	4,122	3,540	12,566	7	32	33	28
1941	691	3,370	4,266	2,417	10,744	6	31	40	23
1942	706	3,746	5,108	3,256	12,817	6	29	40	25
1943	580	3,207	4,502	3,138	11,427	5	28	39	28
1944	579	3,280	4,939	3,432	12,230	5	27	40	28
1945	576	2,079	3,644	2,716	9,015	7	23	40	30
1946	758	1,931	3,413	2,539	8,640	9	22	39	30
1947	1,185	3,767	4,192	2,716	11,860	10	32	35	23
1948	1,532	3,527	6,282	3,536	14,877	10	24	42	24
1949	2,087	6,650	4,878	2,512	16,128	13	41	30	16
1950	1,639	3,188	3,518	1,667	10,014	16	32	35	17
1951	2,842	4,536	4,467	3,304	15,149	19	30	29	22
1952	3,098	4,072	5,068	2,901	15,139	21	27	33	19
1953	3,167	4,754	5,646	2,899	16,465	19	29	34	18
1954	2,716	4,233	4,507	2,240	13,696	20	31	33	16
1955	2,201	4,502	5,313	2,705	14,721	15	31	36	18
1956	2,578	3,876	4,629	2,227	13,310	19	29	35	17
1957 5/	2,553	4,190	3,517	1,528	11,788	22	35	30	13

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.

4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

5/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 8, 1957.

Crop Reporting Board.



Table 33.- Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage,  
United States and regions, 1930 to date

Year	West <u>1/</u>		Southwest <u>2/</u>		Delta <u>3/</u>		Southeast <u>4/</u>		U. S.	
	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend
		<u>5/</u>		<u>5/</u>		<u>5/</u>		<u>5/</u>		<u>5/</u>
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930	409	391	117	145	154	202	221	209	157	179
1931	381	402	174	142	248	200	233	211	212	178
1932	372	422	163	139	181	210	176	218	174	182
1933	440	442	196	144	205	229	240	231	213	194
1934	497	461	102	150	216	240	236	235	172	202
1935	459	481	130	154	210	259	245	238	185	211
1936	514	507	111	156	278	263	250	243	199	215
1937	539	517	190	157	350	278	288	246	270	222
1938	538	518	167	156	318	297	229	251	236	228
1939	587	514	157	163	324	311	243	257	238	238
1940	616	518	189	169	289	331	280	269	252	250
1941	460	513	173	173	314	336	206	276	232	256
1942	448	518	183	167	376	330	284	275	272	253
1943	463	527	166	169	336	329	285	281	254	256
1944	497	525	187	171	393	340	359	293	299	264
1945	470	525	145	179	326	341	310	286	254	268
1946	584	559	132	182	292	341	280	286	236	272
1947	616	578	191	180	314	335	286	292	267	271
1948	567	597	176	180	421	338	351	291	311	274
1949	620	613	257	185	301	337	213	282	282	277
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345	209	281	269	286
1951	625	683	163	211	322	372	331	294	269	307
1952	629	721	164	220	366	392	277	302	280	322
1953	646	767	230	235	385	396	275	300	324	334
1954	862		235		395		296		341	
1955	818		281		536		405		417	
1956 <u>6/</u>	957		269		499		359		409	
1957 <u>6/</u>	981		309		453		333		413	

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 3, 1957.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 34.--Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, each region as a percentage of total acreage in cultivation July 1, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	West <u>1/</u>		Southwest <u>2/</u>		Delta <u>3/</u>		Southeast <u>4/</u>		Total
	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres
1930	616	1.4	20,701	47.8	11,284	26.0	10,729	24.8	43,329
1931	501	1.3	18,384	47.0	10,625	27.2	9,601	24.5	39,110
1932	352	1.0	16,764	45.9	10,502	28.8	8,876	24.3	36,494
1933	513	1.3	19,702	49.0	10,705	26.6	9,327	23.1	40,248
1934	461	1.7	13,596	48.8	7,065	25.3	6,738	24.2	27,860
1935	474	1.7	13,392	47.7	7,322	26.1	6,876	24.5	28,063
1936	696	2.3	14,582	47.6	8,182	26.7	7,167	23.4	30,627
1937	1,085	3.2	15,241	44.7	9,381	27.5	8,382	24.6	34,090
1938	656	2.6	10,897	43.6	7,051	28.2	6,414	25.6	25,018
1939	619	2.5	10,729	43.5	7,136	28.9	6,198	25.1	24,683
1940	687	2.8	10,773	43.3	7,182	28.9	6,228	25.0	24,871
1941	733	3.1	9,850	42.6	6,744	29.2	5,803	25.1	23,130
1942	769	3.3	10,303	44.2	6,660	28.6	5,571	23.9	23,302
1943	607	2.8	9,469	43.2	6,505	29.7	5,319	24.3	21,900
1944	563	2.8	8,643	43.3	6,115	30.7	4,635	23.2	19,956
1945	590	3.4	7,208	41.1	5,494	31.8	4,241	24.2	17,533
1946	624	3.4	7,357	40.5	5,802	32.0	4,374	24.1	18,157
1947	931	4.3	9,583	44.5	6,472	30.0	4,574	21.2	21,560
1948	1,307	5.6	9,875	42.5	7,218	31.0	4,853	20.9	23,253
1949	1,631	5.8	12,534	44.9	8,039	28.8	5,709	20.5	27,914
1950	1,042	5.6	8,013	43.0	5,658	30.4	3,916	21.0	18,629
1951	2,205	7.8	14,184	49.9	7,082	25.1	4,824	17.1	28,195
1952	2,378	8.7	13,064	48.0	6,693	24.6	5,050	18.6	27,185
1953	2,366	9.4	10,636	42.1	7,165	28.4	5,077	20.1	25,244
1954	1,538	7.8	9,041	45.6	5,545	28.0	3,667	18.5	19,791
1955	1,323	7.5	8,088	46.2	4,840	27.6	3,255	18.6	17,506
1956	1,335	7.9	7,867	46.7	4,573	27.2	3,057	18.2	16,833
1957 <u>5/</u>	1,280	9.0	6,850	48.1	3,849	27.1	2,245	15.8	14,224

1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama

5/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of July 8, 1957

Calculated from data from Crop Reporting Board.

Table 35.-Cotton: Harvested acreage by regions and each region as a percentage of total harvested acreage, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year begin- ning Aug. 1	West <u>1/</u>		Southwest <u>2/</u>		Delta <u>3/</u>		Southeast <u>4/</u>		Total
	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres	Per- cent	1,000 acres
1930	608	1.4	20,069	47.3	11,123	26.2	10,644	25.1	42,444
1931	493	1.3	18,132	46.8	10,541	27.3	9,539	24.6	38,704
1932	348	1.0	16,443	45.7	10,351	28.9	8,749	24.4	35,891
1933	443	1.5	13,930	47.4	7,921	27.0	7,089	24.1	29,383
1934	449	1.7	12,746	47.4	6,990	26.0	6,680	24.9	26,866
1935	468	1.7	12,976	47.2	7,234	26.3	6,831	24.8	27,509
1936	692	2.3	13,849	46.6	8,120	27.3	7,094	23.8	29,755
1937	1,078	3.2	14,912	44.4	9,296	27.6	8,337	24.8	33,623
1938	638	2.6	10,441	43.1	6,887	28.4	6,283	25.9	24,248
1939	608	2.6	10,304	43.3	6,889	28.9	6,004	25.2	23,805
1940	675	2.8	10,294	43.2	6,835	28.6	6,056	25.4	23,861
1941	719	3.2	9,376	42.2	6,513	29.3	5,628	25.3	22,236
1942	756	3.3	9,829	43.5	6,520	28.9	5,497	24.3	22,602
1943	601	2.8	9,280	43.0	6,435	29.7	5,294	24.5	21,610
1944	559	2.8	8,430	43.1	6,031	30.7	4,597	23.4	19,617
1945	587	3.4	6,885	40.5	5,355	31.4	4,201	24.7	17,029
1946	622	3.5	7,020	39.9	5,601	31.9	4,342	24.7	17,584
1947	922	4.3	9,472	44.5	6,388	29.9	4,548	21.3	21,330
1948	1,294	5.6	9,638	42.1	7,148	31.2	4,831	21.1	22,911
1949	1,611	5.9	12,400	45.2	7,775	28.3	5,653	20.6	27,439
1950	1,026	5.8	7,495	41.9	5,493	30.8	3,829	21.5	17,843
1951	2,179	8.1	13,335	49.4	6,650	24.7	4,785	17.8	26,949
1952	2,357	9.1	11,920	46.0	6,633	25.6	5,011	19.3	25,921
1953	2,347	9.6	9,920	40.8	7,027	28.9	5,046	20.7	24,341
1954	1,509	7.8	8,660	45.0	5,459	28.4	3,623	18.8	19,251
1955	1,287	7.6	7,690	45.5	4,746	28.0	3,206	18.9	16,928
1956	1,290	8.3	6,915	44.3	4,441	28.4	2,969	19.0	15,615
1957 <u>5/</u>	1,249	9.1	6,500	47.5	3,730	27.3	2,207	16.1	13,686

1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.5/ Preliminary. Crop Reporting Board of November 8, 1957.



Table 36.- Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1957 with comparisons: November 1, 1957

State	Acreage: for harvest: 1957 <u>1/</u>	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production (ginnings) <u>2/</u>			Percent change from 1956
		Average: 1946-55	1956	1957 indi- cated Nov. 1	Average 1946-55	1956 crop	1957 indi- cated Nov. 1	
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	1,000 bales <u>3/</u>	Percent
North Carolina	355	320	391	325	449	359	240	- 33.1
South Carolina	500	305	360	331	647	513	345	- 32.7
Georgia	578	264	334	324	679	579	390	- 32.6
Tennessee	475	374	488	455	579	552	450	- 18.5
Alabama	740	296	370	347	891	750	535	- 28.7
Mississippi	1,350	363	483	459	1,702	1,609	1,290	- 19.8
Missouri	307	384	586	336	385	448	215	- 52.0
Arkansas	1,135	360	500	491	1,444	1,426	1,160	- 18.7
Louisiana	455	357	496	417	606	581	395	- 32.0
Oklahoma	575	170	175	242	374	261	290	+ 11.1
Texas	5,925	208	280	316	3,742	3,615	3,900	+ 7.9
New Mexico	181	551	797	663	253	301	250	- 16.9
Arizona	350	718	1,108	1,097	620	829	800	- 3.5
California	716	683	924	1,006	1,249	1,446	1,500	+ 3.7
Other States <u>4/</u>	44	295	341	309	49	41	28	- 31.7
United States total	13,686	300	409	413	13,669	13,310	11,788	- 11.4
American- Egyptian <u>5/</u>	81.0	408	583	512	36.8	50.3	86.5	+ 72.0

1/ September 1 estimate.

2/ Production ginned and to be ginned.

3/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight, containing about 480 net pounds of lint.

4/ Includes Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, Virginia and Florida.

5/ Included in State and United States totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Crop Reporting Board report of November 8, 1957.

Table 37.- Cotton: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, United States, average 1910-19, 1920-29, 1930-39 and 1930 to date

Crop year	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	Season	Value
	In cultivation July 1	Harvested	In cultivation July 1	Harvested		average price per pound	of production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales 1/	Cents	1,000 dollars
Average 1910-19	34,151	33,301	179.8	184.3	12,860	17.48	1,073.008
Average 1920-29	39,492	38,250	157.3	162.5	13,124	19.44	1,243,014
Average 1930-39	32,952	31,223	201.7	205.4	13,246	9.37	601,890
1930	43,329	42,444	153.9	157.1	13,932	9.46	658,981
1931	39,110	38,704	209.3	211.5	17,097	5.66	483,575
1932	36,494	35,891	170.6	173.5	13,003	6.52	423,975
1933	40,248	29,383	2/210.1	212.7	13,047	10.17	663,383
1934	27,860	26,866	165.5	171.6	9,636	12.36	595,572
1935	28,063	27,509	181.5	185.1	10,638	11.09	590,021
1936	30,627	29,755	193.8	199.4	12,399	12.36	766,222
1937	34,090	33,623	266.2	269.9	18,946	8.41	796,469
1938	25,018	24,248	3/232.5	235.8	11,943	8.60	513,704
1939	24,683	23,805	3/233.5	237.9	11,817	9.09	537,010
1940	24,871	23,861	3/248.0	252.5	12,566	9.89	621,310
1941	23,130	22,236	3/227.2	231.9	10,744	17.03	914,695
1942	23,302	22,602	3/268.3	272.4	12,817	19.05	1,220,320
1943	21,900	21,610	250.6	254.0	11,427	19.90	1,136,751
1944	19,956	19,617	294.3	299.4	12,230	20.73	1,267,857
1945	17,533	17,029	246.8	254.1	9,015	22.52	1,014,823
1946	18,157	17,584	228.2	234.7	8,640	32.64	1,409,668
1947	21,560	21,330	263.8	266.6	11,860	31.93	1,892,949
1948	23,253	22,911	306.8	311.3	14,877	30.38	2,260,089
1949	27,914	27,439	277.0	281.8	16,128	28.58	2,304,636
1950	18,629	17,843	261.5	269.0	10,014	40.07	2,005,684
1951	28,195	26,949	257.5	269.4	15,149	37.88	2,868,720
1952	27,185	25,921	266.9	279.9	15,139	34.59	2,617,644
1953	25,244	24,341	312.6	324.2	16,465	32.25	2,654,683
1954	19,791	19,251	337.0	341.0	13,696	33.61	2,301,212
1955	17,506	16,928	411.0	417.0	14,721	32.33	2,379,030
1956 4/	16,833	15,615	388.0	409.0	13,310	5/31.7	5/2,111,409
1957 5/	14,224	13,686	---	413.0	11,788	---	---

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight which contain about 480 net pounds of lint.

2/ Based on acres in cultivation July 1 less acres plowed up.

3/ Based on acres in cultivation July 1 less acres removed to meet allotments.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Based on preliminary price in May 1957 Crop Report.

6/ Preliminary, November 1957 Crop Report.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 38.- Cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, 1925 to date

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	Supply					Distribution				
	Carry- over Aug. 1	Ginnings		Net imports (total less re- exports)	City crop	Total 1/	Net- ex- ports	Mill consump- tion	De- stroyed	Total 1/
		Current	New							
		crop less ginnings prior to August 1	crop prior to Aug. 1 end of season							
1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	
1925	1,610	15,961	48	314		17,933	8,045	6,456	50	14,551
1926	3,543	17,707	163	382		21,794	10,917	7,190	70	18,177
1927	3,762	12,621	89	321		16,793	7,529	6,834	20	14,383
1928	2,537	14,208	87	442		17,273	8,038	7,091	18	15,147
1929	2,312	14,461	78	368		17,219	6,675	6,106	25	12,806
1930	4,530	13,677	7	99		18,314	6,757	5,263	28	12,048
1931	6,370	16,622	71	107		23,169	8,707	4,866	62	13,635
1932	9,678	12,639	171	124		22,612	8,418	6,137	30	14,585
1933	8,165	12,493	100	137		20,894	7,531	5,700	40	13,271
1934	7,744	2,372	94	107		17,317	4,767	5,361	30	10,158
1935	7,208	10,326	41	155		17,730	5,971	6,351	35	12,357
1936	5,409	12,100	143	249		17,901	5,433	7,950	45	13,428
1937	4,499	18,109	158	158		22,924	5,595	5,748	65	11,408
1938	11,533	11,465	137	132		23,268	3,325	6,858	66	10,249
1939	13,033	11,344	32	159		24,568	6,163	7,784	75	14,022
1940	10,564	12,266	2	188		23,020	1,112	9,722	70	10,904
1941	12,166	10,493	49	252		22,959	1,125	11,170	50	12,345
1942	10,640	12,389	107	168		23,305	1,480	11,100	60	12,640
1943	10,657	11,021	48	129		21,856	1,138	9,943	50	11,131
1944	10,744	11,791	133	190		22,858	2,007	9,568	50	11,625
1945	11,164	8,681	172	343		20,359	3,613	9,163	60	12,836
1946	7,326	8,346	194	270	35	16,170	3,544	10,025	16	13,585
1947	2,530	11,364	259	234	26	14,412	1,968	9,354	20	11,342
1948	3,080	14,321	298	163	30	17,892	4,748	7,795	35	12,578
1949	5,287	15,611	283	245	27	21,453	5,769	8,851	37	14,657
1950	6,846	9,625	223	188	28	16,910	4,108	3/10,509	27	14,644
1951	2,278	14,852	176	72	40	17,418	5,515	3/9,196	35	14,746
1952	2,789	14,779	346	193	42	18,149	3,048	3/9,461	50	12,559
1953	5,605	15,971	388	142	43	22,149	3,760	8,576	75	12,411
1954	9,728	13,230	314	146	46	23,464	3,445	8,841	60	12,346
1955	11,205	14,228	405	137	47	26,022	2,214	3/9,210	---	11,424
1956 4/	14,529	12,746	232	84	50	27,642	7,593	3/8,617	---	16,210
1957 5/	11,224	12,569	---	100	---	23,893	5,500	8,600	---	14,100

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

2/ Running bales except "Net imports" which is in bales of 500 pounds each.

3/ Adjusted to period August 1-July 31.

4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

Table 1 of Annual Report of the Bureau of the Census "Cotton Production and Distribution" except for 1956 and 1957 which are from subsequent Census Reports.



Table 39.- Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, 1956-57 and August 1957

Country of destination	August 1, 1956 through July 30, 1957				August 1957			
	1-1/8 inches and over	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	1/				1/			
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe:								
United Kingdom	139,188	544,862	321,881	1,005,931	3,900	37,686	14,694	56,280
Austria	15,974	32,209	3,817	52,000	988	3,644	510	5,142
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,828	260,614	50,119	325,561	953	18,258	4,437	23,648
Denmark	1,465	18,493	3,885	23,843	100	1,495	150	1,745
Eire	203	3,278	970	4,451	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	30,828	193	31,021	284	1,095	0	1,379
France	84,847	296,767	31,906	413,520	566	2,614	1,028	4,208
Germany (West)	150,761	816,175	54,041	1,020,977	10,153	49,554	3,338	63,045
Italy	58,118	545,174	85,569	688,861	1,451	23,460	5,653	30,564
Netherlands	63,480	167,223	20,437	251,140	2,013	7,683	653	10,349
Norway	1,948	14,821	3,214	19,983	0	1,000	0	1,000
Portugal	1,065	71,175	14,247	86,487	170	2,337	0	2,507
Spain	62,056	93,201	9,442	164,699	0	0	0	0
Sweden	1,743	90,251	13,646	105,640	0	4,596	1,135	5,731
Switzerland	22,141	85,015	8,076	115,232	1,811	6,400	190	8,401
Trieste	1,130	2,596	1,059	4,785	50	148	200	398
Yugoslavia	7,820	91,546	35,694	135,060	0	0	0	0
Other	839	28,902	23,223	52,964	402	10,880	2,297	13,579
Total Europe	627,606	3,193,130	681,419	4,502,155	22,841	170,850	34,285	227,976
Other Countries:								
Canada	12,996	305,672	40,365	359,033	401	5,325	1,065	6,791
Colombia	8,292	44,775	66	50,133	1,462	749	64	2,275
Bolivia	0	10,167	0	10,167	0	0	0	0
Chile	23,580	48,174	0	71,754	2,706	1,123	0	3,829
India	276,168	16,668	100	292,936	2,530	0	0	2,530
Pakistan	24,804	2,110	0	26,914	523	245	0	768
Indonesia	0	29,819	10,809	40,628	0	2,367	0	2,367
Korea	2,551	27,133	179,192	208,876	0	92	909	1,001
Hong Kong	1,792	12,445	78,400	92,637	656	447	2,580	3,683
Taiwan	5,654	9,977	140,057	155,688	0	0	17	17
Japan	42,038	916,285	571,256	1,529,579	948	30,583	36,040	67,571
Australia	3,883	67,826	4,821	76,530	499	4,360	0	4,859
French Morocco	0	8,668	5,821	14,489	0	0	0	0
Union of South Africa	3,158	16,010	10,660	29,828	505	2,076	442	3,023
Other	10,180	101,619	19,909	131,708	107	6,554	2,737	9,398
World total	1,042,702	4,807,478	1,742,875	7,593,055	33,178	224,771	78,139	336,088

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 40.- Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination  
United States, September 1957 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1957

Country of destination	September 1957				Cumulative totals since August 1, 1957			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe								
United Kingdom	4,866	34,998	18,483	58,347	8,766	72,684	33,177	114,627
Austria	367	1,373	267	2,007	1,355	5,017	777	7,149
Belgium and Luxembourg	510	13,742	3,458	17,710	1,463	32,000	7,895	41,358
Denmark	399	1,399	150	1,948	499	2,894	300	3,693
Eire	0	201	65	266	0	201	65	266
Finland	0	1,437	0	1,437	284	2,532	0	2,816
France	1,804	8,989	997	11,790	2,370	11,603	2,025	15,998
Germany (West)	5,521	42,477	2,575	50,573	15,674	92,031	5,913	113,618
Italy	3,539	25,571	6,421	35,531	4,990	49,031	12,074	66,095
Netherlands	214	2,838	200	3,252	2,227	10,521	853	13,601
Norway	0	442	0	442	0	1,442	0	1,442
Portugal	170	1,372	0	1,542	340	3,709	0	4,049
Spain	3,140	0	300	3,440	3,140	0	300	3,440
Sweden	660	7,768	1,546	9,974	660	12,364	2,681	15,705
Switzerland	555	5,773	298	6,626	2,366	12,173	488	15,027
Trieste	50	455	100	605	100	603	300	1,003
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	14,615	5,452	20,067	402	25,495	7,749	33,646
Total Europe	21,795	163,450	40,312	225,557	44,636	334,300	74,597	453,533
Other Countries:								
Canada	815	13,454	4,455	18,724	1,216	18,779	5,520	25,515
Colombia	4,267	12,714	170	17,151	5,729	13,463	234	19,426
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	2,746	4,311	0	7,057	5,452	5,434	0	10,886
India	4,460	0	0	4,460	6,990	0	0	6,990
Pakistan	478	0	0	478	1,001	245	0	1,246
Indonesia	0	2,392	1,685	4,077	0	4,759	1,685	6,444
Korea	0	772	5,661	6,433	0	864	6,570	7,434
Hong Kong	0	2,203	13,913	16,116	656	2,650	16,493	19,799
Taiwan	232	0	0	232	232	0	17	249
Japan	891	19,575	37,888	58,354	1,839	50,158	73,928	125,925
Australia	0	1,733	0	1,733	499	6,093	0	6,592
French Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union of South Africa	193	1,063	740	1,996	698	3,139	1,182	5,019
Other	907	12,047	3,503	16,457	1,014	18,601	6,240	25,855
World total	36,784	233,714	108,327	378,825	69,962	458,485	186,466	714,913

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 41.- CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1956-57

Date	Total	Upland				Extra long staple 1/				
		Owned 2/	Collateral on loans:		Total	Secretary's account	Owned	Collateral on loans:		Total
			1955	1956				1955	1956	
			bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1956										
July 27	: 9,876	3,780	6,053	---	9,833	17	22	4	---	43
Aug. 3	: 9,875	3,780	6,052	1	9,833	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 10	: 9,761	3,662	6,051	6	9,719	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 17	: 9,786	3,662	6,051	31	9,744	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 24	: 9,668	3,504	6,051	71	9,626	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 31	: 9,729	3,504	6,050	134	9,688	17	20	4	---	41
Sept. 7	: 9,804	3/3,505	6,050	209	9,764	17	19	4	---	40
Sept. 14	: 9,725	4/3,306	6,049	332	9,687	16	18	4	---	38
Sept. 21	: 9,883	3/3,315	6,048	484	9,847	15	18	3	---	36
Sept. 28	: 9,718	2,986	6,048	656	9,690	9	16	3	---	28
Oct. 5	: 9,902	2,986	6,045	850	9,881	8	10	3	---	21
Oct. 12	: 9,787	2,635	6,044	1,098	9,777	4	3	3	---	10
Oct. 19	: 9,549	2,168	6,042	1,329	9,539	4	3	3	---	10
Oct. 26	: 9,830	2,167	6,042	1,613	9,822	3	2	3	---	8
Nov. 2	: 9,522	1,571	6,039	1,904	9,514	3	2	3	---	8
Nov. 9	: 9,834	1,571	6,038	2,219	9,828	2	1	3	---	6
Nov. 16	: 10,104	1,571	6,038	2,489	10,098	2	1	3	---	6
Nov. 23	: 9,878	1,147	6,037	2,689	9,873	1	1	3	---	5
Nov. 30	: 10,062	1,147	6,037	2,874	10,058	1	1	2	---	4
Dec. 7	: 9,827	732	6,037	3,054	9,823	1	1	2	---	4
Dec. 14	: 10,010	732	6,037	3,237	10,006	1	1	2	5/	4
Dec. 21	: 10,098	617	6,036	3,441	10,094	1	1	2	5/	4
Dec. 28	: 10,215	617	6,036	3,558	10,211	1	1	2	5/	4
1957										
Jan. 4	: 10,285	6,602	6/	3,679	10,281	1	3	6/	5/	4
Jan. 11	: 10,441	6,559		3,878	10,437	1	3		5/	4
Jan. 18	: 10,582	6,559		4,019	10,578	1	3		5/	4
Jan. 25	: 10,584	6,515		4,065	10,580	1	3		5/	4
Feb. 1	: 10,622	3/6,521		4,098	10,619	1	3/2		5/	3
Feb. 8	: 10,590	6,474		4,114	10,588	1	1		5/	2
Feb. 15	: 10,563	6,453		4,108	10,561	1	1		5/	2
Feb. 21	: 10,558	6,453		4,102	10,555	1	1		1	3
Mar. 1	: 10,558	6,453		4,102	10,555	1	1		1	3
Mar. 8	: 10,544	6,437		4,104	10,541	1	1		1	3
Mar. 15	: 10,538	6,437		4,098	10,535	1	1		1	3
Mar. 22	: 10,520	6,437		4,080	10,517	1	1		1	3
Mar. 29	: 9,760	5,707		4,051	9,758	1	1		5/	2
Apr. 5	: 9,733	5,691		4,039	9,730	1	1		1	3
Apr. 12	: 8,541	4,517		4,022	8,539	1	1		5/	2
Apr. 19	: 8,503	4,495		4,006	8,501	1	1		5/	2
Apr. 26	: 7,390	3,386		4,002	7,388	1	1		5/	2
May 3	: 7,387	3,383		4,002	7,385	1	1		5/	2
May 10	: 6,652	2,661		3,988	6,649	1	1		1	3
May 17	: 6,615	2,656		3,956	6,612	1	1		1	3
May 24	: 6,124	2,186		3,935	6,121	1	1		1	3
May 31	: 6,095	2,186		3,906	6,092	1	1		1	3
June 7	: 5,743	1,855		3,886	5,741	5/	1		1	2
June 14	: 5,716	1,855		3,859	5,714	5/	1		1	2
June 21	: 5,512	1,681		3,829	5,510	5/	1		1	2
June 28	: 5,491	1,681		3,808	5,489	5/	1		1	2
July 5	: 5,389	1,594		3,793	5,387	5/	1		1	2
July 12	: 5,372	1,594		3,776	5,370	5/	1		1	2
July 19	: 5,294	1,526		3,766	5,292	5/	1		1	2
July 26	: 5,271	1,526		3,743	5,269	5/	1		1	2
Aug. 2	: 5,184	5,182		7/	5,182	5/	2		5/ 7/	2

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand, and Sea Island. 2/ Includes "set-aside." 3/ Inventory adjustment. 4/ Reflects sale of 208,484 bales, and upward inventory adjustment of 9,807 bales. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Acquired by CCC on December 31, 1956 and included under owned. 7/ Acquired by CCC on July 31, 1957 and included under owned.





Table 43.- Cotton: Parity price and farm price as a percent of parity, United States, 1944 to date

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Parity prices 1/												
1944	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.96	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.20	21.20	20.96
1945	21.20	21.33	21.45	21.45	21.58	21.82	21.95	22.07	22.07	22.57	22.94	24.30	22.07
1946	24.68	24.43	25.30	25.92	26.04	26.54	27.28	27.90	28.15	28.27	28.27	28.27	26.78
1947	28.77	29.26	29.39	29.64	30.13	30.83	30.63	30.50	30.75	30.88	30.88	30.88	30.26
1948	30.88	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.26	30.26	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.13	30.50
1949	30.01	29.76	29.64	29.64	29.76	29.88	29.88	30.26	30.26	30.75	30.75	31.00	30.13
1950	31.25	31.74	31.87	32.12	32.36	32.98	33.11	33.66	33.73	33.85	33.98	33.85	32.87
1951	33.85	33.85	33.98	34.10	34.10	34.35	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.22
1952	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.22	34.10	34.22	33.85	34.10	34.22	34.10	33.98	34.22	34.19
1953	34.35	34.35	34.22	34.35	34.35	34.72	34.72	34.97	35.09	35.09	34.97	35.09	34.69
1954	35.09	34.84	34.60	34.72	35.22	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.06
1955	35.22	34.97	34.97	34.97	35.09	3/34.84	34.72	34.97	35.22	35.44	35.44	35.56	35.12
1956	35.68	35.56	35.56	35.81	35.81	36.56	36.81	36.93	37.06	37.06	37.06	36.93	36.40
1957	36.93	37.06	37.06										
	Farm price as a percent of parity												
1944	96	100	101	98	98	95	94	94	94	96	98	100	97
1945	100	101	103	104	104	102	104	102	105	105	111	125	105
1946	135	142	147	111	114	112	112	113	114	119	119	126	122
1947	114	106	103	107	112	106	100	103	110	114	113	106	108
1948	98	100	101	99	97	95	96	94	98	99	99	99	98
1949	98	100	97	94	89	89	92	93	95	95	97	107	96
1950	118	126	122	128	125	125	128	126	128	125	124	116	124
1951	102	100	107	120	118	112	108	104	107	105	111	108	109
1952	110	113	108	2/100	93	87	89	92	92	93	93	93	97
1953	95	96	95	93	89	87	88	89	90	92	92	92	92
1954	97	99	100	96	94	92	90	90	91	89	89	91	93
1955	93	97	94	93	89	88	89	90	92	90	91	91	91
1956	87	91	90	89	87	83	82	81	82	85	86	87	86
1957	89	89	87										

1/ Calculated from revised indices as published by Agricultural Economics Division, January 1950.

2/ Since November 1952 farm price of American Upland.

3/ New parity since Jan. 1956.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 44.--Unfinished cloth prices, cotton prices, and mill margins on 17 selected constructions, United States, by months, 1949 to date

Year begin- ning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aver- age
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	<u>Cloth prices 1/</u>												
1949	61.68	64.98	66.32	67.91	68.46	69.07	69.63	68.77	65.63	64.68	65.48	73.00	67.13
1950	81.61	89.50	89.61	90.97	93.39	94.95	96.14	94.44	91.29	88.31	85.10	78.94	89.52
1951	72.79	69.00	68.30	70.35	72.12	70.94	69.03	67.40	66.53	64.84	64.97	66.62	68.57
1952	68.49	69.91	70.25	69.13	68.98	68.44	68.44	67.44	66.61	66.88	67.71	67.73	68.34
1953	67.72	67.09	65.63	64.06	63.48	63.41	62.92	62.63	62.31	62.10	62.12	62.41	63.82
1954	62.44	62.49	62.78	62.47	62.54	63.42	63.59	63.29	62.94	62.74	62.58	62.76	62.84
1955	63.16	63.97	65.06	65.82	66.65	67.30	67.46	66.80	66.39	65.98	65.23	64.38	65.68
1956	63.54	63.25	64.55	64.39	64.07	63.62	63.02	62.40	62.07	61.52	61.26	61.17	62.91
1957	60.91	60.61	60.10										
	<u>Cotton 2/</u>												
1949	30.77	29.78	29.44	29.74	30.41	31.17	32.11	32.05	32.53	32.94	33.82	37.04	31.82
1950	38.58	41.52	40.92	43.45	43.52	45.28	46.22	46.22	46.23	46.18	46.11	40.91	44.54
1951	36.50	36.29	38.12	42.71	43.63	43.32	41.96	42.12	42.23	40.29	42.09	41.23	40.87
1952	41.66	40.19	37.70	36.08	34.86	34.04	34.52	34.92	34.60	34.90	34.89	35.17	36.13
1953	34.75	34.35	34.19	34.47	34.35	34.85	35.74	35.79	35.56	35.82	35.62	35.93	35.12
1954	34.93	36.49	36.18	35.67	36.04	36.13	36.22	35.51	35.58	36.15	36.24	36.11	36.02
1955	35.95	35.06	35.28	35.58	35.57	36.04	36.78	36.92	36.80	36.73	36.69	35.46	36.07
1956	33.36	33.57	33.80	34.02	34.27	34.43	34.71	34.39	34.42	34.49	34.45	34.42	34.19
1957	33.42	33.03	35.74										
	<u>Mill margins 5/</u>												
1949	30.91	35.20	36.88	38.17	38.05	37.90	37.52	36.72	33.10	31.74	31.66	35.96	35.31
1950	43.03	47.98	48.69	47.52	49.87	49.67	47.90	48.22	45.06	42.13	38.99	38.03	44.98
1951	36.29	32.71	30.18	27.64	28.49	27.62	27.07	25.28	24.30	24.55	22.88	25.39	27.70
1952	26.83	29.72	32.55	33.05	34.12	34.40	33.92	32.52	32.01	31.98	32.82	32.56	32.21
1953	32.97	32.74	31.44	29.59	29.13	28.56	27.18	26.84	26.75	26.28	26.50	26.48	28.71
1954	26.51	26.00	26.60	26.80	26.50	27.29	27.37	27.78	27.36	26.59	26.34	26.65	26.82
1955	27.21	28.91	29.78	30.24	31.08	31.26	30.68	29.88	29.59	29.25	28.54	28.92	29.61
1956	30.18	29.68	30.75	30.37	29.80	29.19	28.31	28.01	27.65	27.03	26.81	26.75	28.72
1957	27.49	27.58	26.36										

1/ Average wholesale prices of 17 constructions of unfinished cloth quoted from trade sources. 2/ Average prices in the 10 designated markets for the quality of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth through July 1950. Since August 1950 cotton prices are landed prices for Memphis territory growths in even running lots at Group 201 (group B) mill points. 3/ Markets closed. 4/ Average for 11 months. 5/ Difference between cloth prices and prices of cotton.



Table 45.- Commercial cotton, all growths: Supply and consumption, World 1920 to date

Year begin- ning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/		
	Carryover August 1		World		Produc- tion	United States		World
	United States	Foreign countries	World	Total		States	countries	
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	3,563	8,189	11,752	20,628	32,380	4,893	12,258	17,151
1921	6,534	8,635	15,169	15,173	30,342	5,910	13,868	19,778
1922	2,832	7,662	10,494	18,451	28,945	6,666	14,671	21,337
1923	2,325	5,246	7,571	19,090	26,661	5,681	14,346	20,027
1924	1,556	5,058	6,614	24,094	30,708	6,193	16,541	22,734
1925	1,610	6,338	7,948	26,743	34,691	6,456	17,712	24,168
1926	3,543	6,930	10,473	27,930	38,403	7,190	18,489	25,679
1927	3,762	8,892	12,654	23,343	35,997	6,834	18,608	25,442
1928	2,536	7,999	10,535	25,802	36,337	7,091	18,687	25,778
1929	2,312	8,229	10,541	26,251	36,792	6,106	18,769	24,875
1930	4,530	7,362	11,892	25,376	37,268	5,263	17,169	22,432
1931	6,370	8,438	14,808	26,479	41,287	4,866	18,023	22,889
1932	9,678	8,658	18,336	23,461	41,797	6,137	18,514	24,651
1933	8,165	8,951	17,116	26,066	43,182	5,700	19,902	25,602
1934	7,744	9,796	17,540	23,042	40,582	5,361	20,119	25,480
1935	7,208	7,864	15,072	26,141	41,213	6,351	21,178	27,529
1936	5,409	8,240	13,649	30,729	44,378	7,950	22,688	30,638
1937	4,499	9,196	13,695	36,745	50,440	5,748	21,825	27,573
1938	11,533	11,169	22,702	27,509	50,211	6,858	21,649	28,507
1939	13,033	8,605	21,638	27,326	48,964	7,784	20,712	28,496
1940	10,564	9,698	20,262	28,720	48,982	9,722	16,873	26,595
1941	12,166	10,001	22,167	25,616	47,783	11,170	13,863	25,033
1942	10,640	11,945	22,585	25,582	48,167	11,100	13,193	24,293
1943	10,657	12,913	23,570	24,521	48,091	9,943	12,623	22,566
1944	10,744	14,660	25,404	23,631	49,035	9,568	12,636	22,204
1945	11,164	18,000	3/29,200	19,300	48,500	9,163	13,600	22,900
1946	7,326	17,800	25,100	19,900	45,000	10,025	16,300	26,300
1947	2,530	15,900	18,400	23,600	42,000	9,354	18,000	27,400
1948	3,080	11,800	14,700	27,700	42,400	7,795	19,200	27,000
1949	5,287	9,900	15,200	31,000	46,200	8,851	20,000	28,900
1950	6,846	10,200	17,100	28,200	45,300	4/10,509	22,500	33,000
1951	2,278	9,800	12,100	35,900	48,000	4/9,196	23,300	32,500
1952	2,789	12,600	15,400	36,200	51,600	4/9,461	24,300	33,700
1953	5,605	12,000	17,600	38,100	55,700	8,576	26,500	35,100
1954	9,728	10,800	20,500	37,600	58,100	8,841	27,100	35,900
1955	11,205	10,800	22,100	38,700	60,800	4/9,210	27,800	37,000
1956 5/	14,529	9,100	23,600	37,000	60,600	4/8,617	29,500	38,100
1957 2/	11,224	10,900	22,100					

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ American in running bales, foreign in equivalent 500 pound bales. 3/ Since 1945, stocks of "commercial" cotton are identical with stocks of "all" cottons. 4/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 year.

5/ Preliminary

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses, except as noted. Carry-over and consumption in United States from reports of Bureau of the Census for all years. New York Cotton Exchange for all other data from 1920 through 1944. Since 1945 all other data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

Table 46.- Commercial cotton, American: World supply and consumption, 1920 to date

Year begin- ning August	Supply						Mill consumption 1/			
	Carryover August 1									
	United States			Foreign coun- tries	World total carry- over	World produc- tion	World total supply	United States	Foreign coun- tries	World total consump- tion
	CCC stocks	Other stocks	Total							
	2/ bales 3/	2/ bales 3/	2/ bales 3/							
1920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1921		3,279	3,279	3,059	6,338	13,664	20,002	4,677	5,591	10,268
1922		6,361	6,361	3,313	9,674	8,285	17,959	5,613	6,596	12,209
1923		2,665	2,665	3,015	5,680	10,124	15,804	6,322	6,127	12,449
1924		2,129	2,129	1,189	3,318	10,330	13,648	5,353	5,564	10,917
1925		1,439	1,439	1,272	2,711	14,006	16,717	5,917	7,394	13,311
1926		1,504	1,504	1,876	3,380	16,181	19,561	6,176	7,834	14,010
1927		3,414	3,414	2,087	5,501	18,162	23,663	6,880	8,868	15,748
1928		3,663	3,663	4,182	7,845	12,957	20,802	6,535	9,041	15,576
1929		2,426	2,426	2,780	5,206	14,555	19,761	6,778	8,448	15,226
1930		2,130	2,130	2,387	4,517	14,716	19,233	5,803	7,218	13,021
1931	4/1,312	3,010	4,322	1,865	6,187	13,873	20,060	5,084	5,972	11,056
1932	4/3,393	2,870	6,263	2,713	8,976	16,877	25,853	4,744	7,784	12,528
1933	4/2,379	7,201	9,581	3,682	13,263	12,961	26,224	6,004	8,381	14,385
1934	1,129	6,952	8,081	3,728	11,809	12,712	24,521	5,553	8,227	13,780
1935	3,037	4,611	7,648	3,053	10,701	9,576	20,277	5,241	5,965	11,206
1936	6,027	1,111	7,138	1,903	9,041	10,495	19,536	6,220	6,283	12,503
1937	3,237	2,099	5,336	1,662	6,998	12,375	19,373	7,768	5,325	13,093
1938	1,665	2,722	4,387	1,848	6,235	18,412	24,647	5,616	5,179	10,795
1939	6,964	4,482	11,446	2,341	13,787	11,665	25,452	6,736	4,513	11,249
1940	11,049	1,907	12,956	1,181	14,137	11,418	25,555	7,655	5,221	12,876
1941	8,733	1,736	10,469	2,073	12,542	12,315	24,857	9,576	2,364	11,940
1942	7,047	4,979	12,026	771	12,797	10,628	23,425	10,974	1,186	12,160
1943	6,657	3,848	10,505	660	11,165	12,534	23,699	10,930	1,349	12,279
1944	5,390	5,179	10,569	711	11,280	11,075	22,355	9,829	1,217	11,046
1945	6,657	3,969	10,626	615	11,241	11,994	23,235	9,448	1,480	10,928
1946	6,947	4,093	11,040	2,100	13,100	8,800	21,900	8,966	2,100	11,100
1947	786	6,387	7,173	3,300	10,500	8,600	19,100	9,765	3,000	13,000
1948	55	2,343	2,398	3,300	5,700	11,700	17,400	9,108	3,700	12,800
1949	41	2,950	2,991	1,600	4,600	14,600	19,200	7,634	4,500	12,100
1950	3,819	1,399	5,218	2,100	7,300	16,000	23,300	8,669	5,500	14,200
1951	3,540	3,209	6,749	2,000	8,800	9,900	18,700	5/10,345	4,800	15,100
1952	79	2,087	2,166	1,400	3,600	15,200	18,800	5/9,111	5,200	14,300
1953	285	2,435	2,720	1,900	4,600	15,200	19,800	5/9,330	3,900	13,200
1954	2,000	3,511	5,511	1,300	6,800	16,400	23,200	8,446	3,800	12,200
1955	7,035	2,618	9,653	1,300	10,900	13,600	24,500	8,714	3,900	12,600
1956 6/	8,127	3,013	11,140	1,000	12,200	14,700	26,900	5/9,086	2,500	11,600
1957 6/	9,858	4,632	14,490	800	15,300	13,000	28,200	5/8,550	5,800	14,400
1957 6/	5,184	6,005	11,189	2,600	13,800					

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ Data for 1930, 1931 and 1932 from reports of the Federal Farm Board. From 1933 to date from reports of the Commodity Credit Corporation and includes cotton pooled, owned and loans outstanding. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Probably includes some futures, exact quantity not known. 5/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31. 6/ Preliminary.

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses.

Except as noted, all data on stocks for all years, and consumption in the United States are copied from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

All other data are copied from reports of the New York Cotton Exchange for years through 1944. Since 1945 data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands, hence totals are not necessarily summation of growths.



Table 47.- Commercial cotton, foreign: Supply and consumption, World 1920 to date

Year begin- ning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/		
	Carryover August 1			World				
	United	Foreign	World	Produc- tion	Total	United	Foreign	World
	States	countries				States	countries	
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	284	5,130	5,414	6,964	12,378	216	6,667	6,883
1921	174	5,321	5,495	6,888	12,383	297	7,272	7,569
1922	167	4,647	4,814	8,327	13,141	344	8,544	8,888
1923	196	4,057	4,253	8,760	13,013	328	8,782	9,110
1924	116	3,787	3,903	10,088	13,991	276	9,147	9,423
1925	106	4,462	4,568	10,562	15,130	280	9,878	10,158
1926	129	4,843	4,972	9,768	14,740	309	9,622	9,931
1927	99	4,710	4,809	10,386	15,195	299	9,567	9,866
1928	111	5,218	5,329	11,247	16,576	313	10,239	10,552
1929	182	5,842	6,024	11,535	17,559	302	11,552	11,854
1930	209	5,496	5,705	11,503	17,208	179	11,197	11,376
1931	107	5,725	5,832	9,602	15,434	122	10,239	10,361
1932	97	4,976	5,073	10,500	15,573	133	10,133	10,266
1933	84	5,223	5,307	13,354	18,661	148	11,674	11,822
1934	96	6,743	6,839	13,466	20,305	120	14,154	14,274
1935	71	5,960	6,031	15,646	21,677	131	14,895	15,026
1936	73	6,578	6,651	18,354	25,005	182	17,363	17,545
1937	112	7,348	7,460	18,333	25,793	132	16,646	16,778
1938	87	8,828	8,915	15,844	24,759	122	17,136	17,258
1939	76	7,425	7,501	15,908	23,409	128	15,492	15,620
1940	95	7,625	7,720	16,405	24,125	146	14,509	14,655
1941	140	9,230	9,370	14,988	24,358	196	12,677	12,873
1942	135	11,285	11,420	13,048	24,468	170	11,844	12,014
1943	88	12,202	12,290	13,446	25,736	114	11,406	11,520
1944	118	14,045	14,163	11,637	25,800	120	11,156	11,276
1945	124	16,000	3/16,100	10,500	26,600	198	11,600	11,800
1946	153	14,400	14,600	11,300	25,900	259	13,100	13,300
1947	132	12,600	12,700	11,900	24,600	246	14,300	14,500
1948	89	10,000	10,100	13,100	23,200	161	14,700	14,900
1949	69	7,800	7,900	15,000	22,900	182	14,500	14,700
1950	98	8,200	8,300	18,300	26,600	4/165	17,700	17,900
1951	112	8,400	8,500	20,700	29,200	4/85	18,100	18,200
1952	69	10,700	10,800	21,000	31,800	4/131	20,400	20,500
1953	94	10,700	10,800	21,700	32,500	131	22,700	22,800
1954	75	9,500	9,600	24,000	33,600	128	23,200	23,300
1955	66	9,800	9,900	24,000	33,900	4/12+	25,300	25,400
1956 5/	39	8,300	8,300	24,000	32,300	4/66	23,700	23,800
1957 5/	35	8,300	8,300					

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ Bales of equivalent 500 pounds. 3/ Since 1945 stocks of "commercial" cotton are identical with stocks of "all" cottons. 4/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 year. 5/ Preliminary.

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses. Carryover and consumption for all years in the United States from reports of the Bureau of the Census. All other data are copied from reports of the New York Cotton Exchange for years 1920 through 1944. Since 1945 data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.



Table 48.-Cotton: Mill consumption, seasonal adjustment factors, August 1944-July 1958

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1944	95.7	100.4	97.4	101.1	93.1	101.2	106.9	107.8	102.7	101.9	104.5	85.7
1945	96.2	99.9	98.6	101.8	92.8	102.3	107.1	107.6	102.6	101.5	102.8	84.2
1946	96.4	99.9	100.1	102.5	92.9	103.4	107.3	107.0	102.3	101.0	101.1	82.6
1947	97.1	99.9	101.8	102.8	93.5	104.0	107.6	106.8	101.8	100.6	99.7	81.3
1948	97.9	100.0	103.0	103.0	94.2	104.4	107.8	106.4	101.0	100.4	98.9	80.3
1949	99.2	100.1	103.4	102.8	95.2	103.9	107.9	106.3	100.2	100.4	98.9	80.0
1950	100.2	100.5	103.3	102.7	95.5	103.5	107.7	106.0	99.7	100.5	99.0	80.2
1951	101.5	100.5	103.2	102.7	95.3	103.1	107.4	105.9	99.6	100.7	99.0	80.7
1952	102.2	100.3	103.1	102.2	94.8	103.4	106.9	105.3	100.0	100.9	98.4	81.0
1953	102.4	99.9	103.5	103.6	94.6	103.4	106.4	105.0	100.4	101.2	97.9	80.9
1954	102.0	99.5	104.4	104.1	94.6	103.7	106.0	104.6	100.9	101.4	97.0	80.5
1955	101.6	98.7	105.8	104.6	94.9	103.9	105.8	104.7	101.0	101.8	96.8	79.8
1956	101.1	97.9	106.9	104.9	95.2	104.0	105.8	104.6	101.0	102.0	96.4	79.1
Estimated seasonal factors for one year ahead												
1957	100.9	97.5	107.5	105.1	95.4	104.1	105.8	104.6	101.0	102.1	96.2	78.8

Bureau of the Census.

Table 49.-Cotton: Daily average consumption by month, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1944-September 1957

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1944	38,233	37,451	37,053	37,606	38,812	36,537	36,536	36,154	35,666	35,432	35,814	35,694
1945	33,374	35,057	33,502	33,186	33,453	34,477	34,908	35,595	36,007	37,330	38,537	37,675
1946	40,445	38,975	40,551	40,791	37,986	39,946	39,114	38,954	39,207	36,326	34,356	35,677
1947	34,960	33,151	35,388	36,958	35,101	37,618	36,509	35,823	37,058	37,183	36,488	35,081
1948	33,841	33,582	32,201	30,268	31,176	29,357	29,693	29,477	28,218	26,280	27,606	26,948
1949	29,058	32,178	33,418	34,145	35,038	35,117	34,267	33,871	35,462	35,798	34,050	37,930
1950	39,844	38,589	40,502	39,441	41,081	40,474	41,736	42,596	39,528	41,421	41,271	38,308
1951	37,124	35,883	35,145	35,596	35,247	35,819	35,831	34,715	34,058	34,109	34,080	34,579
1952	36,489	36,752	35,531	36,589	36,461	34,920	35,833	36,538	36,370	37,068	37,645	36,646
1953	35,517	35,208	33,647	33,059	31,998	32,809	32,215	32,156	32,834	31,891	31,810	33,471
1954	32,733	32,862	33,857	33,783	33,894	34,525	33,991	34,159	34,449	34,715	35,028	35,145
1955	35,291	35,410	34,823	35,447	35,917	36,106	35,918	35,002	35,770	35,033	33,464	34,303
1956	33,948	33,720	34,253	33,577	33,167	32,330	32,342	33,012	31,999	32,978	33,698	32,230
1957	33,030	33,829										

Bureau of the Census.

Table 50.--Spot price per pound, including export tax, of specified growths of foreign and United States cotton, by markets, 1950 to 1955 <sup>1/</sup>

Year beginning August 1 and market	Foreign		United States			
	Quality	Price 2/	Price 3/	Quality <sup>4/</sup>	Market	
		Cents	Cents			
1950:						
Bombay, India	: Broach Vijay. fine	39.00	41.56	SLM 15/16"		New Orleans
Karachi, Pakistan	: 289 F Sind fine S G	62.39	42.20	SLM 1"		New Orleans
Izmir, Turkey	: Acala II	5/	45.38	M 1-1/16"		New Orleans
Sao Paulo, Brazil	: Type 5	60.30	41.78	SLM 31/32"		New Orleans
Matamoros, Mexico	: M 1-1/32"	5/	45.15	M 1-1/32"		New Orleans
Lima, Peru	: Tanguis type 5	56.54	47.36	SLM 1-3/16"		Memphis
Alexandria, Egypt	: Ashmouni good	74.28	47.50	M 1-1/8"		Memphis
1951:						
Bombay, India	: Broach Vijay, fine	40.22	38.92	SLM 15/16"		New Orleans
Karachi, Pakistan	: 289 F Sind fine S G	51.85	39.56	SLM 1"		New Orleans
Izmir, Turkey	: Acala II	5/	42.35	M 1-1/16"		New Orleans
Sao Paulo, Brazil	: Type 5	51.78	39.21	SLM 31/32"		New Orleans
Matamoros, Mexico	: M 1-1/32"	5/	42.02	M 1-1/32"		New Orleans
Lima, Peru	: Tanguis type 5	38.27	44.61	SLM 1-3/16"		Memphis
Alexandria, Egypt	: Ashmouni good	60.74	43.82	M 1-1/8"		Memphis
1952:						
Bombay, India	: Broach Vijay, fine	32.08	34.42	SLM 15/16"		New Orleans
Karachi, Pakistan	: 289 F Sind fine S G	35.04	35.26	SLM 1"		New Orleans
Izmir, Turkey	: Acala II	35.51	37.61	M 1-1/16"		New Orleans
Sao Paulo, Brazil	: Type 5	47.11	35.53	SLM 31/32"		New Orleans
Matamoros, Mexico	: M 1-1/32"	5/	37.02	M 1-1/32"		New Orleans
Lima, Peru	: Tanguis type 5	34.36	39.86	SLM 1-3/16"		Memphis
Alexandria, Egypt	: Ashmouni good	38.30	39.51	M 1-1/8"		Memphis
1953:						
Bombay, India	: Broach Vijay, fine	33.46	33.32	SLM 15/16"		New Orleans
Karachi, Pakistan	: 289 F Sind fine S G	34.67	34.29	SLM 1"		New Orleans
Izmir, Turkey	: Acala II	38.02	36.95	M 1-1-16"		New Orleans
Sao Paulo, Brazil	: Type 5	33.78	33.82	SLM 31/32"		New Orleans
Matamoros, Mexico	: M 1-1/32"	6/35.69	36.06	M 1-1/32"		New Orleans
Lima, Peru	: Tanguis type 5	37.05	38.48	SLM 1-3/16"		Memphis
Alexandria, Egypt	: Ashmouni good	37.44	38.47	M 1-1/8"		Memphis
1954:						
Bombay, India	: Broach Vijay, fine	30.66	33.81	SLM 15/16"		New Orleans
Karachi, Pakistan	: 289 F Sind fine S G	35.79	34.84	SLM 1"		New Orleans
Izmir, Turkey	: Acala II	43.35	37.81	M 1-1/16"		New Orleans
Sao Paulo, Brazil	: Type 5	36.59	34.32	SLM 31/32"		New Orleans
Matamoros, Mexico	: M 1-1/32"	6/35.60	37.21	M 1-1/32"		New Orleans
Lima, Peru	: Tanguis type 5	36.73	39.23	SLM 1-3/16"		Memphis
Alexandria, Egypt	: Ashmouni good	41.17	40.16	M 1-1/8"		Memphis
1955:						
Bombay, India	: Broach Vijay, fine	26.74	33.35	SLM 15/16"		New Orleans
Karachi, Pakistan	: 289 F Sind fine S G	30.40	34.36	SLM 1"		New Orleans
Izmir, Turkey	: Acala II	47.74	38.10	M 1-1/16"		New Orleans
Sao Paulo, Brazil	: Sao Paulo type 5	31.70	38.85	SLM 31/32"		New Orleans
Matamoros, Mexico	: M 1-1/32"	6/32.89	37.55	M 1-1/32"		New Orleans
Lima, Peru	: Tanguis type 5	33.28	38.46	SLM 1-3/16"		Memphis
Alexandria, Egypt	: Ashmouni good	41.93	40.21	M 1-1/8"		Memphis

<sup>1/</sup> Quotations on net weight basis except as noted. Includes export taxes where applicable. <sup>2/</sup> Average of prices collected once each week. <sup>3/</sup> Net weight price for U. S. is spot price + 0.96. <sup>4/</sup> Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. <sup>5/</sup> Not available. <sup>6/</sup> Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price + 0.96.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 51.---Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC minimum sales prices at average location in the United States, 1956-57 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound <u>3/</u>	Price per pound <u>4/</u>	Quality
		Cents	Cents	
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, fine	27.67	23.51	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			SLM 1"
	fine S G	28.82	27.93	M 1-1/16"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	6/34.80	29.47	SLM 31/32"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	<u>7/</u>	24.11	M 1-1/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" <u>8/</u>	30.86	28.87	SLM 1-3/16"
Lima Peru	Tanguis type 5	37.01	28.47	M 1-1/8"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	47.44	31.11	

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable.

2/ Quotations on net weight basis.

3/ Average of prices collected once each week.

4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC minimum sales price + 0.96. Price for each month is the average of minimum prices at average location for all sales made during the month.

5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton.

6/ Beginning November 1956, spot price less 35% export subsidy paid by Turkish Government.

7/ Comparable price not available.

8/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price + 0.96.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Divisions, AMS and CSS.



Table 52.--Cotton: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1955-57 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 3/2		
	Average	1955	1956 1/2	Average	1955	1956 1/2
	1935-39	1945-49	1957 1/2	1935-39	1945-49	1957 1/2
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
El Salvador.....	9:	35:	95:	5:	21:	139:
Guatemala.....	-	8:	35:	2:	5:	47:
Mexico.....	725:	1,034:	2,096:	334:	577:	1,790:
Nicaragua.....	9:	11:	182:	5:	7:	160:
United States.....	27,788:	21,258:	15,615:	13,149:	12,104:	14,721:
British West Indies.....	20:	12:	13:	5:	4:	4:
Haiti.....	-	37:	-	22:	10:	6:
Total 1/4.....	28,642:	22,403:	16,107:	13,523:	12,730:	15,503:
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	82:	-	35:	20:	72:
Greece.....	173:	110:	395:	77:	52:	279:
Italy.....	56:	40:	112:	21:	11:	63:
Rumania 5/.....	8:	102:	-	2:	-	-
Spain.....	46:	130:	494:	10:	18:	155:
Yugoslavia.....	8:	-	32:	3:	-	14:
Total 1/4.....	377:	510:	1,383:	148:	127:	608:
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)</b>						
	5,087:	3,697:	6,300:	3,430:	2,328:	5,500:
<b>ASIA</b>						
Aden.....	-	-	35:	-	-	24:
Cyprus.....	11:	5:	12:	3:	1:	3:
Iran.....	453:	239:	625:	171:	85:	275:
Iraq.....	53:	22:	105:	135:	5:	33:
Israel.....	-	-	12:	-	-	11:
Syria.....	85:	59:	672:	28:	32:	400:
Turkey.....	667:	645:	1,532:	249:	268:	600:
Afghanistan.....	-	-	196:	49:	16:	57:
Burma.....	428:	178:	450:	97:	32:	85:
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	5,831:	-	2,855:	1,939:	3,300:
India.....	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	19,843:	6/ 5,348:	2,304:	3,840:
Korea 1/.....	564:	344:	275:	198:	89:	81:
Indonesia.....	27:	-	10:	9:	4:	2:
Pakistan.....	6/:	2,965:	3,560:	6/:	1,024:	1,400:
Thailand.....	16:	84:	-	7:	26:	32:
Total 1/4.....	33,805:	21,827:	37,948:	9,038:	5,835:	10,172:
						10,362:

SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	770:	962:	1,375:	1,375:	289:	427:	563:	480:	1
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,520:	4,000:	4,000:	1,956:	1,352:	1,700:	1,325:	-
Colombia.....	98:	-	170:	165:	23:	27:	105:	89:	115
Ecuador.....	40:	41:	45:	40:	13:	11:	12:	12:	15
Paraguay.....	111:	123:	140:	150:	40:	47:	55:	60:	-
Peru.....	428:	345:	558:	556:	379:	308:	475:	510:	-
Venezuela.....	50:	-	50:	50:	11:	11:	24:	25:	-
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,177:	7,344:	6,343:	2,711:	2,184:	2,936:	2,504:	2,518
AFRICA AND OCEANIA									
Sudan.....	439:	371:	598:	764:	248:	246:	441:	617:	1
Belgian Congo.....	874:	745:	850:	850:	172:	195:	246:	230:	240
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	-	-	-	12:	10:	5:	5:	-
Kenya.....	-	51:	100:	-	13:	6:	14:	12:	15
Tanganyika.....	-	-	300:	-	50:	38:	100:	110:	130
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,324:	1,585:	1,569:	281:	227:	303:	313:	333
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,367:	1,885:	1,715:	1,893:	1,456:	1,535:	1,492:	1,711
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-	800:	785:	41:	104:	164:	155:	160
French North Africa.....	1:	5:	38:	30:	8/	2:	17:	15:	17
French West Africa.....	-	-	200:	-	28:	14:	45:	51:	-
Mozambique.....	-	557:	725:	725:	33:	104:	102:	165:	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	36:	48:	145:	125:	167
Angola.....	73:	-	128:	135:	13:	24:	32:	32:	32
Union of South Africa.....	-	12:	100:	-	2:	3:	37:	40:	-
Australia.....	53:	5:	11:	9:	11:	1:	3:	3:	-
Total 4/.....	6,176:	5,710:	8,239:	8,219:	2,840:	2,483:	3,206:	3,380:	3,588
World total 4/.....	81,147:	60,324:	81,510:	78,300:	31,690:	25,687:	39,750:	38,260:	37,310
Foreign Free World 4/.....	41,140:	29,351:	47,182:	45,535:	12,219:	9,280:	16,132:	15,780:	16,334
Communist countries 4/.....	12,219:	9,715:	17,400:	17,150:	6,322:	4,303:	8,897:	9,170:	8,575

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

Table 53.- Cotton, foreign growths: Imports into the United States average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1940-49 and annual 1930 to date 1/

Crop year beginning August 1	Total 2/	Egypt	India	Pakistan	China	Peru	Mexico	All others
	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds
Average 1920-29	356.6	218.9	28.3	3/	35.7	21.4	49.0	3.4
Average 1930-39	150.9	63.9	42.7	3/	23.0	2.2	15.2	3.9
Average 1940-49	227.8	94.4	91.2	3.7	4/	15.1	19.9	3.5
1930	107.5	22.9	34.2	3/	31.2	2.4	15.1	1.7
1931	131.6	81.1	17.5	3/	7.2	3.5	20.6	1.6
1932	130.4	67.8	4.9	3/	50.8	6.1	4/	.9
1933	148.1	96.5	26.0	3/	18.3	3.6	2.7	1.0
1934	107.0	71.2	24.9	3/	3.2	1.2	5.1	1.4
1935	154.8	65.6	57.7	3/	25.9	1.1	3.4	1.1
1936	253.0	75.3	79.1	3/	51.4	1.7	27.4	18.1
1937	159.0	43.5	48.0	3/	16.5	.7	43.6	6.6
1938	149.8	47.7	49.9	3/	25.6	0.5	21.8	4.2
1939	168.1	67.2	85.1	3/	0	1.0	12.6	2.2
1940	192.9	63.1	104.9	3/	0	3.9	17.8	3.3
1941	273.9	79.7	157.8	3/	0	11.3	20.2	5.0
1942	178.5	130.0	14.1	3/	0	3.8	23.4	7.1
1943	135.1	55.0	45.5	3/	0	5.7	19.2	9.7
1944	192.9	84.6	72.9	3/	0	9.9	23.4	2.0
1945	349.0	69.9	229.9	3/	0	27.8	20.1	1.3
1946	284.0	130.5	92.8	3/	0	39.2	18.8	2.7
1947	243.5	98.9	82.8	16.3	0	23.2	18.5	3.7
1948	173.4	99.5	33.6	14.1	.3	5.0	20.6	.3
1949	253.5	131.0	77.6	6.8	0	20.7	17.2	.2
1950	189.1	109.9	61.5	4.7	0	10.9	.1	2.0
1951	79.4	36.6	12.2	.4	0	9.5	20.5	.2
1952	195.5	117.5	36.3	8.0	0	15.0	18.7	4/
1953	145.1	83.7	17.9	14.4	0	8.4	16.6	4.0
1954	150.1	76.6	17.4	11.3	0	21.8	19.8	3.2
1955	137.4	62.4	5.8	22.8	0	23.5	21.5	1.4
1956 5/	88.6	36.5	3.8	16.1	0	8.1	21.9	2.2

1/ Imports for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouses for consumption.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

3/ Included in Indian imports.

4/ Less than 50 bales.

5/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census reports - "Cotton Production and Distribution," and current reports.



Table 34.- Consumption of cotton in specified foreign countries and world totals, 1951-52 to date

Country	Year beginning August 1					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>	1,000 bales <u>2/</u>
Canada	343	371	305	355	381	372
Mexico	315	330	330	400	430	470
United States	9,196	9,461	8,576	8,841	9,210	8,617
Australia	77	60	83	89	87	90
China <u>3/</u>	3,300	3,350	3,500	3,300	3,500	3,400
Hong Kong	162	157	204	218	223	232
India	3,520	3,875	3,990	4,120	4,280	4,500
Pakistan	180	230	450	650	800	845
Formosa	49	90	122	130	135	140
Iran	70	70	70	70	78	90
Japan	1,816	2,065	2,441	2,142	2,322	2,830
Korea	130	110	150	210	232	275
Turkey	250	240	290	375	425	450
Austria	95	77	94	107	104	108
Belgium	407	371	429	425	415	451
Eastern Europe <u>4/</u>	1,288	1,388	1,435	1,470	1,708	1,673
Denmark	47	44	43	42	35	42
Finland	59	58	63	62	65	74
France	1,226	1,150	1,336	1,268	1,218	1,375
Federal Republic of Germany	965	1,073	1,222	1,251	1,318	1,431
Greece	110	106	118	116	105	121
Italy	892	864	876	804	765	883
Netherlands	267	295	322	334	337	340
Portugal	178	174	194	214	203	199
Spain	315	344	320	350	397	460
Sweden	125	120	135	136	135	143
Switzerland	165	146	164	174	168	184
United Kingdom	1,759	1,564	1,834	1,761	1,545	1,575
Yugoslavia	130	120	122	155	180	200
Argentina	497	373	425	492	520	550
Brazil	825	800	900	1,000	1,050	1,030
Chile	66	90	105	95	85	90
Colombia	105	125	133	150	157	165
Egypt	312	314	338	361	402	410
U.S.S.R. <u>5/</u>	3,300	4,000	4,200	4,350	4,250	4,500
Others	565	596	662	677	678	775
World total	33,106	34,601	35,981	36,694	37,943	39,090

1/ Preliminary and partially estimated. 2/ Bales of 478 pounds net; except for the United States which are in running bales. 3/ Includes Manchuria. 4/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Rumania and Albania. 5/ Includes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

International Cotton Advisory Committee. Includes estimates for hand spinning in some countries. Excludes cotton burned or otherwise destroyed.

Table 55.- Rayon and cotton: Actual prices of yarn and equivalent prices of raw fiber, United States, average 1930-34, and 1935-39, 1940 to date

Year begin- ning Aug.	Actual prices per pound		Equivalent prices per pound of usable fiber			Ratios		
						Rayon	Rayon	Rayon
	Rayon	Cotton	Rayon	Cotton	4/	yarn to	fiber to	fiber to
	filament:	yarn	staple	Middling	S.M.	cotton	Middling	S. M.
	yarn	yarn	fiber	15/16	1-1/16	yarn	15/16	1-1/16
	1/	2/	3/	inch	inches		inch	inches
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average								
1930-34	67	37	46.83	11.68	13.54	181	401	346
Average								
1935-39	56	36	28.56	13.37	14.95	156	214	191
1940	53	39	26.25	13.71	15.34	136	191	171
1941	55	50	26.25	22.33	25.01	110	118	105
1942	55	52	26.25	24.55	27.45	106	107	96
1943	55	52	25.20	25.07	27.97	106	101	90
1944	55	56	26.25	26.47	28.97	98	99	91
1945	55	62	26.25	31.26	33.15	89	84	79
1946	63	83	30.58	41.83	43.44	76	78	70
1947	71	102	36.33	41.39	44.87	70	88	81
1948	76	86	38.43	38.90	41.58	88	99	92
1949	71	81	36.75	38.55	42.42	88	95	87
1950	77	112	40.95	51.18	54.53	69	80	75
1951	78	86	42.00	47.50	50.16	91	88	84
1952	78	78	38.86	41.72	44.57	100	93	87
1953	78	70	35.70	40.56	43.36	112	88	82
1954	80	71	35.70	41.34	45.41	114	86	79
1955	85	75	34.13	41.95	46.35	112	81	74
1956	89	73	32.29	39.79	44.69	123	81	72
1957								
Aug.	91	73	31.50	38.96	45.33	125	81	70
Sept.								
Oct.								

1/ Wholesale price of Viscose on skeins first quality yarn, 150 denier until June 1947, since July 1947 "on cones."

2/ Wholesale price of Single 40's carded until July 1946; August 1946, through December 1951, twisted carded; January 1952 to date, carded, knitting, singles 30.

3/ Wholesale price of Viscose, 1-1/2 denier. Assumes net waste multiplier of 1.05.

4/ Price of Memphis Territory growths, landed Group B mill points and assuming net waste multiplier of 1.15.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Cotton Division, A. M. S.

Table 56.- Cottonseed and linters: Production, United States, 1880 to date

Season beginning August 1	Cottonseed			Linters		
	Production:	Crushings		Cut per ton	Gross weight of bale	Production Running bales
		Actual	Percentage of production			
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales
1880	3,309	182	6.0	---	---	---
1890	4,093	1,023	25.0	---	---	---
1900	4,830	2,415	50.0	30	500.0	144
1910	5,175	4,106	79.3	46	499.3	398
1920	5,971	4,069	68.1	54	513.2	429
1930	6,191	4,715	76.2	101	598.6	824
1935-39	5,827	4,653	79.9	145	620.6	1,132
1937	8,426	6,326	75.1	139	618.5	1,471
1938	5,309	4,471	84.2	149	618.9	1,113
1939	5,259	4,151	78.9	154	620.2	1,072
1940	5,595	4,398	78.6	165	623.9	1,208
1941	4,788	4,008	83.7	179	628.6	<u>1</u> /1,184
1942	5,717	4,498	78.7	183	629.5	1,355
1943	4,680	3,955	84.5	179	617.7	1,186
1944	4,902	4,254	86.8	176	621.7	1,251
1945	3,663	3,262	89.1	182	621.8	993
1946	3,511	3,090	88.0	191	615.7	995
1947	4,683	4,082	87.2	186	613.7	1,288
1948	5,943	5,332	89.7	183	617.8	1,646
1949	6,614	5,712	86.4	176	613.1	1,710
1950	4,105	3,723	90.7	185	582.7	1,244
1951	6,302	5,476	86.9	185	603.5	1,767
1952	6,191	5,563	89.9	184	596.8	1,799
1953	6,749	6,256	92.7	184	603.2	1,984
1954	5,709	5,249	91.9	187	606.2	1,682
1955	6,043	5,588	92.5	180	617.2	1,688
1956 <u>2</u> /	5,423	4,951	91.3	181	621.6	1,496
1957 <u>2</u> /	5,103	4,679	91.7	---	---	---

1/ Includes production at gins and delinting plants since 1941.2/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.



Table 57.- Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks August 1	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1920	1,010	429	3/	1,439	516	51	175	742
1921	696	382	3/	1,079	639	132	55	826
1922	253	591	3/	844	646	41	3	690
1923	193	641	3/	835	537	116	3	656
1924	215	858	3/	1,073	659	191	2	852
1925	198	1,044	3/	1,242	804	104	2	910
1926	282	1,042	3/	1,323	806	257	5	1,068
1927	307	875	3/	1,182	780	193	2	975
1928	254	1,086	3/	1,340	879	186	1	1,066
1929	331	1,038	3/	1,369	805	118	1	924
1930	486	824	3/	1,310	714	112	10	836
1931	503	876	3/	1,379	637	116	4	757
1932	625	741	3/	1,367	761	184	5	950
1933	444	801	3/	1,245	767	169	10	946
1934	344	805	7	1,156	719	205	1	925
1935	295	876	45	1,216	734	241	1	976
1936	266	1,127	48	1,441	819	270	1	1,090
1937	363	1,471	18	1,852	715	275	4	994
1938	865	1,113	49	2,027	851	213	16	1,080
1939	950	1,072	63	2,085	1,061	320	4	1,385
1940	706	1,208	252	2,166	1,359	21	1	1,381
1941	787	4/1,184	194	2,165	1,488	33	4	1,525
1942	637	4/1,355	79	2,071	1,301	28	2	1,331
1943	739	4/1,186	74	1,999	1,365	61	3	1,429
1944	567	4/1,251	199	2,017	1,481	41	1	1,523
1945	379	4/ 993	215	1,587	1,055	22	1	1,078
1946	422	4/ 995	92	1,509	984	53	5/	1,037
1947	357	4/1,288	127	1,772	1,156	235	5/	1,391
1948	370	4/1,646	115	2,131	1,406	193	1	1,599
1949	495	4/1,710	200	2,405	1,616	189	1	1,806
1950	452	4/1,244	103	1,800	1,396	92	1	1,489
1951	264	4/1,767	114	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	4/1,799	341	2,688	1,359	107	2	1,468
1953	1,111	4/2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	4/1,682	185	3,410	1,474	256	25	1,755
1955	1,491	4/1,688	204	3,382	1,789	396	---	2,185
1956 6/	1,025	4/1,496	135	2,656	1,436	334	---	1,770
1957 6/	823	4/1,500	150	2,500	1,250	334	---	1,600

1/ Running bales. 2/ Bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Not available. 4/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.

5/ Less than 500 bales.

6/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census

Table 58.- Cotton cloths: Exports by destination, United States, average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1935-39 annual 1940 to date  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

Year	Canada	Cuba	Haiti	Central : America	South : America	Europe	Africa	Indonesia	Philippine : Republic	Other : countries	Total
	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$	Million yards $\frac{3}{3}$
Average 1920-29	52.1	76.4	22.6	59.0	131.8	25.7	17.0	2.6	79.5	96.3	563.3
Average 1930-39	26.9	57.4	12.9	35.4	48.1	4.7	6.5	2.1	75.1	30.6	299.7
Average 1935-39	23.5	58.5	11.9	28.6	32.0	2.7	2.4	1.5	77.7	23.1	261.9
1940	91.7	44.3	15.7	36.9	34.9	9.7	18.1	11.3	74.2	21.1	357.9
1941	115.7	62.0	17.6	51.3	65.7	11.1	89.1	48.9	88.3	37.0	586.7
1942	174.2	47.7	13.1	34.4	45.6	8.7	58.6	6.8	0	58.7	447.8
1943	189.4	27.9	12.6	25.1	33.7	75.6	74.5	0	0	99.7	538.5
1944	218.7	31.2	15.1	26.3	27.5	69.4	109.2	0	0	140.7	638.1
1945	191.1	32.4	11.9	19.6	21.3	64.9	187.2	4.2	2.5	137.7	672.8
1946	203.0	33.5	11.0	23.2	32.1	61.4	137.6	70.7	85.2	117.2	774.9
1947	278.4	43.8	19.8	56.3	133.9	165.4	310.6	33.2	96.9	329.7	1,468.0
1948	160.4	39.8	9.6	49.8	89.0	49.0	185.2	17.9	83.0	256.7	940.4
1949	173.7	44.2	15.0	44.9	66.9	47.3	103.1	38.3	112.7	234.1	880.2
1950	151.5	65.3	18.7	48.1	50.9	12.0	29.9	79.6	35.1	65.2	556.3
1951	143.0	44.6	14.8	40.6	75.6	27.4	100.4	103.3	120.1	132.7	802.5
1952	199.7	54.7	15.6	56.9	86.1	10.7	59.3	76.6	94.9	106.2	760.7
1953	179.5	44.9	11.3	50.0	61.5	4.9	22.0	73.2	116.4	57.1	620.8
1954	165.5	62.7	14.7	50.9	75.1	5.1	38.6	23.0	121.3	48.2	605.1
1955	180.8	57.3	9.4	41.4	47.9	3.9	30.2	28.0	99.7	43.8	542.4
1956	192.1	50.5	13.3	39.2	46.0	4.6	29.1	14.3	67.1	55.4	511.6

$\frac{1}{3}$  Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths, printed, bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed and colored and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns.

$\frac{2}{3}$  Totals were made before data were rounded to millions.

$\frac{3}{3}$  Linear yards for 1920 and 1921 - Square yards 1922 to date.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 59.- Manmade fibers: Production and cotton equivalent, World, 1920 to date

Year	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic fibers		Total	
	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent
	Mil. lb.	1,000 bales	Mil. lb.	1,000 bales	Mil. lb.	1,000 bales
1920	33.1	104	---	---	33.1	104
1921	48.2	151	---	---	48.2	151
1922	76.6	241	---	---	76.6	241
1923	103.1	324	---	---	103.1	324
1924	138.3	434	---	---	138.3	434
1925	185.3	581	---	---	185.3	581
1926	211.7	664	---	---	211.7	664
1927	295.2	926	---	---	295.2	926
1928	360.6	1,131	---	---	360.6	1,131
1929	441.4	1,379	---	---	441.4	1,379
1930	457.4	1,429	---	---	457.4	1,429
1931	507.8	1,587	---	---	507.8	1,587
1932	534.2	1,661	---	---	534.2	1,661
1933	694.3	2,155	---	---	694.3	2,155
1934	823.3	2,540	---	---	823.3	2,540
1935	1,074.4	3,254	---	---	1,074.4	3,254
1936	1,321.1	3,892	---	---	1,321.1	3,892
1937	1,822.4	5,193	---	---	1,822.4	5,193
1938	1,928.1	5,272	---	---	1,928.1	5,272
1939	2,240.4	6,120	---	---	2,240.4	6,120
1940	2,462.5	6,658	4.6	16	2,467.1	6,674
1941	2,786.4	7,549	11.9	42	2,798.3	7,591
1942	2,649.4	7,118	24.5	86	2,673.9	7,204
1943	2,544.0	6,852	39.2	139	2,583.2	6,991
1944	2,088.0	5,746	48.0	170	2,136.0	5,916
1945	1,405.6	4,113	50.1	177	1,455.7	4,290
1946	1,687.4	4,952	54.5	192	1,741.9	5,144
1947	1,979.8	5,797	51.4	185	2,031.2	5,982
1948	2,445.4	7,084	74.5	267	2,519.9	7,351
1949	2,701.0	7,762	95.8	342	2,796.8	8,104
1950	3,494.6	9,921	177.2	630	3,671.8	10,551
1951	3,981.0	11,254	263.1	944	4,244.1	12,198
1952	3,542.1	10,051	325.9	1,167	3,868.0	11,218
1953	4,131.4	11,659	401.0	1,463	4,532.4	13,122
1954	4,498.7	12,438	497.1	1,832	4,995.8	14,270
1955	5,039.4	13,983	657.6	2,382	5,697.0	16,365
1956	5,245.0	14,355	700.7	2,808	6,025.7	17,163

1/ The equivalent net weight pounds of new cotton for each pound of manmade fibers are:

- Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn - 1.51
- Rayon and acetate staple fiber 1.10
- High tenacity rayon - 1.80
- Non-cellulosic manmade fiber for uses other than tires - 1.74
- Non-cellulosic manmade fiber used in tires - 2.73
- Non-cellulosic manmade staple fiber - 1.37
- Fiber glass - 1.70



Table 60.- Manmade fibers: Production and cotton equivalent,  
United States, 1920 - 1956

Year	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic fibers		Total	
	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent
	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales
1920	10.1	32	---	---	10.1	32
1921	15.0	47	---	---	15.0	47
1922	24.1	76	---	---	24.1	76
1923	35.0	110	---	---	35.0	110
1924	36.3	114	---	---	36.3	114
1925	51.0	160	---	---	51.0	160
1926	62.7	197	---	---	62.7	197
1927	75.6	237	---	---	75.6	237
1928	97.2	305	---	---	97.2	305
1929	121.9	382	---	---	121.9	382
1930	127.7	400	---	---	127.7	400
1931	151.8	476	---	---	151.8	476
1932	135.8	425	---	---	135.8	425
1933	215.6	675	---	---	215.6	675
1934	210.5	659	---	---	210.5	659
1935	262.2	819	---	---	262.2	819
1936	289.9	899	---	---	289.9	899
1937	340.8	1,053	---	---	340.8	1,053
1938	287.5	880	---	---	287.5	880
1939	379.9	1,155	---	---	379.9	1,155
1940	471.2	1,417	4.6	16	475.8	1,433
1941	573.2	1,708	11.9	42	585.1	1,750
1942	632.6	1,880	24.5	86	657.1	1,966
1943	663.1	1,983	39.2	139	702.3	2,122
1944	723.9	2,208	48.0	170	771.9	2,378
1945	792.1	2,470	50.1	177	842.2	2,647
1946	853.9	2,672	54.5	192	908.4	2,864
1947	975.1	3,017	51.4	185	1,026.5	3,202
1948	1,124.3	3,466	74.5	267	1,198.8	3,733
1949	995.7	3,140	95.8	342	1,091.5	3,482
1950	1,259.4	3,887	145.9	516	1,405.3	4,403
1951	1,294.2	3,986	205.1	733	1,499.3	4,719
1952	1,135.8	3,563	255.7	916	1,391.5	4,479
1953	1,196.9	3,778	297.0	1,084	1,493.9	4,862
1954	1,085.7	3,299	343.8	1,274	1,429.5	4,573
1955	1,260.7	3,893	455.1	1,692	1,715.8	5,585
1956	1,147.9	3,498	496.8	1,851	1,644.7	5,349

1/ The equivalent net weight pounds of raw cotton for each pound of manmade fibers are:

- Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn - 1.51
- Rayon and acetate staple fiber 1.10
- High tenacity rayon - 1.80
- Non-cellulosic manmade fiber for uses other than tires - 1.74
- Non-cellulosic manmade fibers used in tires - 2.73
- Non-cellulosic manmade staple fiber - 1.37
- Fiber glass - 1.70

**Table 61.- Manmade fibers: Production and cotton equivalent, foreign countries, 1920 - 1956**

Year	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic fibers		Total		
	Production	Cotton	Production	Cotton	Production	Cotton	
		equivalent		equivalent		equivalent	equivalent
		1/ :		1/ :		1/ :	1/ :
	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales	
1920	23.0	72	---	---	23.0	72	
1921	33.2	104	---	---	33.2	104	
1922	52.5	165	---	---	52.5	165	
1923	68.1	214	---	---	68.1	294	
1924	102.0	320	---	---	102.0	320	
1925	134.3	421	---	---	134.3	421	
1926	149.0	467	---	---	149.0	467	
1927	219.6	689	---	---	219.6	689	
1928	263.4	826	---	---	263.4	826	
1929	319.5	997	---	---	319.5	997	
1930	329.7	1,029	---	---	329.7	1,029	
1931	356.0	1,111	---	---	356.0	1,111	
1932	398.4	1,236	---	---	398.4	1,236	
1933	478.7	1,480	---	---	478.7	1,480	
1934	612.8	1,881	---	---	612.8	1,881	
1935	812.2	2,435	---	---	812.2	2,435	
1936	1,031.2	2,993	---	---	1,031.2	2,993	
1937	1,481.6	4,140	---	---	1,481.6	4,140	
1938	1,640.6	4,392	---	---	1,640.6	4,392	
1939	1,860.5	4,965	---	---	1,860.5	4,965	
1940	1,991.3	5,241	---	---	1,991.3	5,241	
1941	2,213.2	5,841	---	---	2,213.2	5,841	
1942	2,016.8	5,238	---	---	2,016.8	5,238	
1943	1,880.9	4,869	---	---	1,880.9	4,869	
1944	1,364.1	3,538	---	---	1,364.1	3,538	
1945	613.5	1,643	---	---	613.5	1,643	
1946	833.5	2,280	---	---	833.5	2,280	
1947	1,004.7	2,780	---	---	1,004.7	2,780	
1948	1,321.1	3,618	---	---	1,321.1	3,618	
1949	1,705.3	4,622	---	---	1,705.3	4,622	
1950	2,235.2	6,034	31.3	114	2,266.5	6,148	
1951	2,686.8	7,268	58.0	211	2,744.8	7,479	
1952	2,406.3	6,488	70.2	251	2,476.5	6,739	
1953	2,934.5	7,881	104.0	379	3,038.5	8,260	
1954	3,413.0	9,139	153.3	558	3,566.3	9,697	
1955	3,778.7	10,090	202.5	690	3,981.2	10,780	
1956	4,097.1	10,857	283.9	957	4,381.0	11,814	

1/ The equivalent net weight pounds of new cotton for each pound of manmade fibers are:

- a. Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn - 1.51
- b. Rayon and acetate staple fiber 1.10
- c. High tenacity rayon - 1.80
- d. Non-cellulosic manmade fiber for uses other than tires - 1.74
- e. Non-cellulosic manmade fiber used in tires - 2.73
- f. Non-cellulosic manmade staple fiber - 1.37
- g. Fiber glass - 1.70

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